THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 302

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Relief Burden Is Put Largely Up to Business

President Says Much Has Been Done but Much More Is Needed

Asks Fresh Action

Says That Relief Funds Will Be Asked to June 30—After That Time Will Tell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Full responsibility for getting the United States out from under its relief load by wiping out unemployment was placed on the shoulders of private business and industry by President Roosevelt here today in a statement left behind when he departed for his South American venture into world diplomacy.

While no official comment on the President's statement was made by the major business and industrial organizations, the reception was favorable. At the United States Chamber of Commerce it was intimated that the President's analysis of the situation was closely in accord with the report of its own committee on re-employment.

The tendency was to consider the President's remarks constructive and apparently designed to provide private enterprise with the freedom it desires for putting into operation its plans for stimulating re-employment.

Pleased at Progress

Holding out to the business world by implication the possibility of a liquidation of the relief problem in 1938, Mr. Roosevelt recognized the current movement among business leaders to undertake a more extensive re-employment campaign by noting with pleasure "an increasing spirit of mutual helpfulness, and of recognition of the fact that the way to end unemployment is to give work."

He recognized a substantial contribution already made to re-employment by private business. But he criticized private enterprise for its failure to re-employ unskilled workers and workers over 40 years of age in the same proportion it has re-employed younger and skilled labor.

For Funds to July 1

Because of this deficiency, and the drain of last summer's drought on relief money, he announced that Congress will be asked for funds to carry the unemployment relief program through the fiscal year—that is through June 30, 1937.

"The relief estimate and plans for the fiscal year 1938 will be made known later," he added, a remark which was immediately interpreted as leaving the character of the 1938 relief program open as an inducement to private enterprise to make a substantial reduction possible by a major dent in the list of the unemployed before July 1.

The implication was clear throughout that the President was again offering to business an opportunity to make good its repeated claim that if given a free hand it could put to work 4,000,000 jobless. But with this offer always remains the corollary that if private enterprise cannot deliver on its claim, continued government efforts will be made.

Leaves the Way Open

There is little, however, of an ultimatum in the statement. Rather Mr. Roosevelt restates his oft-repeated theory that he cannot end unemployment relief until business puts all employables to work. Therefore, according to this theory, the means of escape from the relief load lies in the hands of business itself.

The only difference between today's presentation of the case and that in previous Roosevelt statements is the announcement that he is holding up formulation of his 1938 relief program until business has had an opportunity to show what it can do.

The statement follows a week of hasty negotiations between business leaders and the Administration during which the former let the President know that they were anxious to undertake fuller responsibility for bringing about re-employment and expressed the hope that they would be permitted to work out a program without interference from the Government.

An incidental element of the situation is a desire on the part of

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Speaker to A. F. of L. Sees Vote As Mandate to High Court; For Liberalized Labor Laws

Major Berry Forecasts Legislation for Maximum-Work Week With Minimum-Pay Standards; Green Opposes Ouster of C. I. O. Unions

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 18—National legislation for minimum-wage standards and maximum work-week standards was forecast by Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator of the Federal Industrial Council for Progress, at the American Federation of Labor convention here today. The council was set up under the auspices of the Federal Administration after the passing of NRA.

Major Berry said he hoped that the Supreme Court would recognize in the November election a mandate of the people for the maintenance of liberalism in the United States and that the court would adjust itself to this as the will of the people.

Judicial Adjustment

If the Supreme Court continues to block liberal measures, Major Berry expressed the belief that legal ways would be found to overcome the obstruction. He held the Constitution sufficiently flexible to meet changes now popularly demanded. He asked the court to adjust itself to the thinking of Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone in the New York minimum wage decision.

Major Berry called for federal hour and wage laws as a barrier against cut-throat competition driving down wages.

Industrial management has shown a decided change of sentiment since the election, he declared. The conference of the industrial council starting at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, will be attended by men of outstanding importance who hitherto had not been anxious to join, Major Berry reported.

Plans to eject John L. Lewis and his powerful labor allies from the American Federation of Labor on charges of rebellion, making a split such as the labor movement never has experienced, have provoked a sharp division in the federation's convention here.

For the moment, advocates of forceful ouster hold a slight majority in the executive council of the A. F. of L., its governing board, but they face stubborn resistance from those who disprove expulsion.

The prestige of William Green,

(Continued on Page 19, Column 3)

Mayors Approve Work Instead Of 'Dole' for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The present federal relief policy of "work instead of a dole" has been given a vote of confidence by the chief executives of the nation's largest cities.

The United States conference of mayors, closing a three-day session here, petitioned Congress "immediately upon its convening, to provide adequate funds to carry the work program forward, on the basis of providing jobs to all employable persons, for the duration of the present fiscal year.

No specific estimate was made in the resolution of the sum needed to continue the program through next June, but Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, president of the conference, pointed out to his colleagues that they had recommended an appropriation of $2,350,000,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year and the President had cut the figure to $1,450,000,000.

Mayors Pare Estimate

Among themselves, the mayors estimated that another $500,000,000 to $750,000,000 would be required for the rest of the fiscal year. They admitted that their original estimate could be cut somewhat because of the pick-up in private employment.

The conference held, "It is urgent that we maintain the present division of responsibility among the several levels of government by having the Federal Government responsible for the employable relief group and the states and cities responsible for the unemployable group."

The President and Congress were thanked for their "vision and courage in establishing in an unprecedented manner the policy of federal aid for destitute employable persons."

The WPA endorsement was given after the mayors heard Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief chief, declare that continuance of the program is necessary to the well-being of the nation. He described the works pro-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

President Is Off On Peace Journey To Buenos Aires

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18 (AP)—In a ceremonious setting, President Roosevelt embarked on the cruiser Indianapolis here today for his good will journey to South America.

Bound on a fast 6000-mile voyage to Buenos Aires to open the Pan-American peace conference Dec. 1, he rode from the train to the dock through two miles of streets lined with thousands of citizens from South Carolina and neighboring states.

He was piped over the side of the cruiser with two 21-gun salutes while more than 600 officers and men in blue manned the rails.

As the speedy gray navy craft pulled out of the harbor, a battery at Fort Moultrie boomed out another 21-gun salute.

Capt. Henry K. Hewitt and his staff, in full dress and cocked hats, received the President on board. The escort cruiser Chester repeated the honors of the Indianapolis.

The President was met at the train by Gov. Olin D. Johnston, Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former chief of staff of the army; and Rear Admiral H. V. Butler, commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard.

One of his last acts before he left was to issue a formal statement expressing "heartfelt appreciation" for the thousands of telegrams congratulating him on his re-election.

Mr. Roosevelt is to address the Buenos Aires peace parley Dec. 1.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt's tentative program in Argentina took shape today after conferences between officials of the United States embassy and the Argentine Government.

The United States warships Indianapolis and Chester, carrying the President and his party, are expected to arrive at Mar Del Plata, 230 miles southeast of Buenos Aires, on Nov. 30, escorted by Argentine vessels. From Mar Del Plata, the President will go by train to Buenos Aires, arriving at Constitucion Station early in the afternoon.

Economics in the News

Labor Organization—The Quarrel at Tampa Seen in a National Setting—Growth of Class Feeling

By H. B. E.

Industrial relations occupy a very high place among the great problems looming on the American economic horizon. At Tampa the subject is getting another airing at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The question there concerns the type of bargaining organization for industrial workers. It is more than a question; it is a controversy, an intra-labor quarrel which may split trade unionism from top to bottom.

Later, we shall have an opportunity of dealing with this momentous dispute. For the present the organized labor movement will be put in its societal setting.

The Roosevelt Administration believes that bargaining carried on through trade unions is the only acceptable method of industrial relations. To this end it has fomented union organization. With such support, labor leaders have worked overtime at the task of organizing the unorganized. And yet, according to Dr. Leo Wolman's book "Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism," just published, union membership is to be found among less than 15 per cent of the non-agricultural employees of the United States. Of approximately 30,000,000 of such employees, only about 3,750,000 were union members at the end of last year, while no fewer than 26,250,000 were unorganized.

Remains Minority Movement

It is evident, therefore, that, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Roosevelt Administration, in spite of the appearance of things at Tampa, trade unionism remains a small minority movement among the American workers.

In this respect the United States is unique among modern industrial nations. I should say among the industrial democracies. In the totalitarian countries the unions are "harmonized" under state control, along with the employers' organizations. In the democracies the unions represent a labor majority movement.

The reason is clear. Is the democracies labor unionism is founded upon a class consciousness arising in great part from fixity of occupation. The son of a carpenter, that is, usually looks forward to being a carpenter.

In American history, on the contrary, class feeling happily has been absent as a stratified element of society. In this land of opportunity there always has seemed room at the top. Even the Greek bootblack, freshly arrived from his homeland, quickly absorbed the ambition to better his lot. He put himself on a mental plane with his boss. As he rose in the economic scale, even the heights of plutocracy did not appear unscalable. On the way up he acquired property. Such a moving staircase of employment in itself inhibited class feeling. Why should a person put his back into the standardization of working conditions in an occupation which he was always planning to desert for something better?

Lack of Cohesion Is Evident

Thus, as the Wisconsin school of labor historians remark, there is a lack of social cohesiveness in American labor. Even among the organized the problem has always been to keep them organized. In the twenties I once discussed the difference between British and American trade unionism with the secretary of an American trade union.

He said: "Here I am losing members right and left. We are disintegrating. In England, just the opposite happens—they stick together."

Many of those lost then are still lost. Even though, as Dr. Wolman shows, the American organized labor movement has made greater strides since 1914 than the organized labor movement of other democracies, nevertheless at the close of 1935 there were 1,250,000

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Tugwell Quits Administration For Business

Chief 'Brain Truster' Becomes Executive in Molasses Company

Alexander to RA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell announced today he had resigned his two jobs in the Roosevelt Administration to become executive in a molasses company.

In Memphis, Tenn., Dr. Tugwell told newsmen he had handed President Roosevelt his resignation as Under Secretary of Agriculture and Administrator of the Resettlement Administration.

Shortly afterwards the American Molasses Company in New York announced he would become executive vice-president of that firm.

In the absence of the President—now en route to Buenos Aires—the White House made public Dr. Tugwell's letter of resignation and the latter's acceptance with the statement that "later on I fully expect to ask you to come back to render additional service."

Alexander Succeeds

Dr. Tugwell told reporters Dr. W. W. Alexander, chief deputy in the Resettlement Administration, would succeed him in the post.

Spokesmen at the agriculture department said they had no idea as to who might succeed Dr. Tugwell as Under Secretary.

Dr. Alexander, former clergyman, has been much interested in racial and tenant problems and has been Dr. Tugwell's assistant for a year and a half.

The White House exchange of letters disclosed no definite date for Dr. Tugwell's resignation to become effective.

Dr. Tugwell's letter, which was handed to President Roosevelt yesterday, a few hours before the Chief Executive left on the first stage of his journey to the Buenos Aires Peace Conference, said:

"My dear Mr. President:

"For the reasons which have been discussed between us more than once, I should like to be permitted to resign from the Government and return to private life within the next few months.

"I have served through the better part of your first term as President with growing confidence in your policies and in you. I do not need to say that if you ever have real need for me again I shall be on call.

"Respectfully yours,

President's Reply

"R. G. Tugwell."

The President's reply said:

"Dear Rex:

"I fully understand the reasons that make you feel you should, for a while at least, return to private life within the next few months. You have given generously and efficiently of your services to the Government for these past four years, and I want you to know that later on I fully expect to ask you to come back to render additional service.

"Later on when I have returned from my trip to South America, we can talk over the actual date on which you will want your resignation to be effective.

"With my warm regards,

"As ever yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

White House attaches said it had been known for some time that Dr. Tugwell desired to leave his posts with the Government, but that his formal resignation came earlier than generally expected.

It was disclosed also that he had sought to resign on numerous other occasions in the past, but that the President had prevailed upon him to remain.

King Edward Pays Visit to South Wales Miners

Topical Press: © Daily Mirror

Searching Coal Tips — Many of the Jobless in South Wales Have Become Aimless Gleaners of the Coal Tips. At Abercarn, Monmouthshire (Left) They Are Allowed to Pick the Slag Heaps Twice a Week and Thereby Get Fuel for Their Own Use. The Call at the Durham Miner's Home (Center) Was Made on a Tour When the King Was Prince of Wales. At the Right, a Bird's-Eye View of Mining Section

Seeing a Miner's Home

Glimpse of Coal Fields

Enforcement of Sherman Act Called For by National Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 18—Resolution drafting is an educational process in the National Grange.

It is culminating today for the 1936 convention of the farm fraternity, but the process didn't begin at the conference. It started months ago—in some cases years ago—back in the country, in the Grange hall where New York dairy farmers meet, in the halls of Mid-west cornhog farmers, in California Granges where fruit growers come together for discussions, in the meeting places of southern planter Grangers.

Masters of state groups have brought the distillation of these local debates to the national convention in the form of resolutions. Then another educational process has been set in motion.

Discussion Groups

Each resolution was referred to an appropriate committee here, composed, in accord with Grange principles, of an equal number of men and women. Committees then turned into discussion groups and in cases of controversial matters, held hearings. To these have come outsiders to plead the cases of other interests. Before the resolution is in shape to present to the voting delegates, members of the standing committees know a great deal about recent developments in railroad rates, Philippine economic problems, rural credit and other current issues.

On matters in which the Grange position is well defined by tradition, accord has been easily reached in the committtes. One of the first resolutions to be reported out and adopted by the national convention was aimed to check monopolistic practices which for years have been condemned by the Grange as dangerous to political liberty.

Enforce Sherman Law

"We advocate the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, with any clarifying and strengthening amendments that may be needed," the resolution declared, and went on to ask Congress to instruct the Federal Trade Commission to take all necessary steps to terminate monopolistic practices. Other non-controversial resolutions of a minor nature were similarly approved. The more debatable questions come later.

Particularly educational are those committee hearings in which come what Washington calls lobbyists, in the effort to get the Grange to change its stand on specific issues.

One evening this week two able representatives of the railroads appeared before one of these committees to ask farmers to cease opposing repeal of the "long and short haul" clause of the transportation act. J. G. Kerr of the American Association of Railroads and Earle G. Reed of the Union Pacific Railroad undertook to explain to the committee why they believed it ultimately for the good of the farmer to permit the roads to charge less for long hauls in competition with water transportation than they do for shipments to intermediate points.

The two men spoke earnestly and frankly, and replied to questions put to them by Grange leaders. They

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Old Razor Blade Problem Solved; Reich Saves 'Em

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—Germany's anti-waste drive has provided one solution to the knotty "what to do with old razor blades" problem.

Its answer is, "save them."

The Third Reich believes that 1,500,000,000 marks—$603,600,000—is wasted every year in food products and materials. It has adopted several measures to convert that waste into a savings.

Voluntary helpers are collecting every bit of scrap metal from households, even discarded containers and curtain rods. Nothing is too small, nothing to insignificant—not even old razor blades.

In subway stations and post offices, special cans are provided for odd bits of metal which co-operative citizens want to get rid of.

Sea gulls' pickings from German ships will be slim in the future. The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America Line have installed special receptacles aboard their ships to collect and preserve kitchen leavings.

The refuse will be dried during the voyage by a special process and will be used later to feed hogs.

In the port of Hamburg, a special ship has been stationed as a dump for all odd bits of metal, however useless, which otherwise might heedlessly be tossed overboard.

King Inspects Relief Progress In Mine Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 18—King Edward VIII is today touring South Wales, regarded as Britain's most depressed area.

When the King returns to his special train tonight he will have seen two of the most badly hit of the Welsh coal valleys, Rhondda and Merthyr, and judged the measures taken by the Government to ease conditions of the jobless. Included in the King's party were Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, and Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health.

At Dinas the King saw a jobless group making a football field and children's playground for the town. He took lunch at the Pentrebach training center where jobless youths receive preliminary training before specialized work at the main government center and transference to a job in a prosperous area.

Britain faces insistent call for aid to depressed areas: Page 4.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Nov. 18

Spain—Madrid Resorts to Subways

Madrid's non-combatants crowd four, five deep in subways, tunnels, and likely-looking doorways. Madrid burrows underground to escape bombs from the air and continued astillery bombardments. The Moors and rebel Legionnaires are inside University City, entrenched in the building of science and philosophy—Ironic patronage for the philosophers.

The latest report from the rebels is that the fascists have crossed by tanks one of the bridges west of Madrid and are in still another part of the city. The smoke of battle obsiures the international angles of the Spanish situation, although it is known that European rapitals are alert to the srisis that will probably result if Madrid falls.

Seamen—Union Bloc Supports Eastern Strike

The striking seamen of the Atlantic coast concentrate on keeping the liner Washington at its New York city pier. The United States Lines officials concentrate upon getting the ship off on schedule. It is a test of power between, not only the strikers and the shipowners, but between the International Seamen's Union and the strikers.

The eastern maritime situation is a monument of complexity. Here is a sketch of the situation:

An insurgent bloc of the International Seamen's Union is on strike. John Curran, insurgent leader, seeks to break the power of the I. S. U. leadership as he does the owners' resistance. Insurgents declare the I. S. U. rigs its constitutions to keep discredited leaders in power, that these leaders force their men to accept contracts more in the interests of the shipowners than of the men, and that insurgency is the only way of reasserting democratic leadership of the union.

The I. S. U. retorts by outlawing the strike, insists that the contracts are valid and that it is a breach of good faith to strike while they are in effect. The insurgants are further hampered by the refusal of the Longshoremen's Association to back the strike; indeed, they insist that the longshoremen leader, Joseph Ryan, scuttled an agreement almost completed between the Newtex Line and the strikers. Harry Bridges, leader of the west coast strike, has promised to send a west coast committee to "pull" the longshoremen out, if the owners resist much longer.

The owners are baffled. The union has the leaders, but the strikers have the men. The strike takes heavy tolls. There have been signs that some owners, rather than incur further losses, are willing to open negotiations with the insurgents. If the insurgents make their strike so effective that the owners have to deal with them, this would seem to represent a victory over the I. S. U.

The upshot seems to be that a portion of eastern maritime labor is determined to obtain the same kind of militant, rank and file leadership as the west coast possesses in Harry Bridges.

Defense—British Scan Ties of Empire

The danger to Great Britain in a European war occupied the House of Lords in a debate over the Empire's defenses, the Associated Press reports.

Alarm for Great Britain's strength to hold together its domains was heard also in a Church of England assembly in Westminster Central Hall, near the Parliament Building, where the Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

The Marquis of Lothian, long a prominent figure in British foreign

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Franco Wins Italo-Reich Recognition

Spanish Rebels Held Real Government in Joint Communiqué

Eden Queries Japan

Britain Asks for Details of Reported Japan-Reich Anti-Red Bloc

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP)—Italy and Germany, the world's great fascist powers, formally recognized the insurgent regime of Dictator-Designate Francisco Franco in Spain today.

The joint action came on the Italian "day of ignominy and iniquity," the first anniversary of the day on which most of Europe's powers—not including Germany—resorted to League of Nations sanctions in a futile effort to stop Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

It followed by less than a month an Italo-German agreement under which the two countries, both accused by the Spanish and Russian Governments of aiding the Spanish insurgents with men and arms, agreed to work together on major problems of Europe.

Representatives Recalled

An official communiqué issued in Rome stated:

"In consequence of the fact that General Franco has taken possession of the greater part of Spain and the development of a situation which shows with increasing clarity that in the remaining part of Spain one cannot speak of the exercise of a responsible governing power, the Fascist Government has decided to recognize the Government of General Franco and send to that Government a Chargé d'Affaires to begin diplomatic relations.

"The Chargé d'Affaires will go there immediately. The present diplomatic representatives have been recalled."

Simultaneously, in Berlin, Germany granted official recognition to the Franco Provisional Government, with headquarters at Burgos.

No Other Recognition

The Italian Press Bureau, in announcing the recognition by both powers, said that no other government would be recognized in Spain.

That mean that no recognition would be granted to any Government set up eventually in Barcelona or elsewhere by the present constituted regime in Spain.

The announcement was made at the moment that dozens of leading German editors and correspondents, who reached Rome this morning on a special mission under the guidance of the Berlin Press Bureau, had arrived for an inspection of the Italian Press Ministry.

Without exception they were in mustard-colored uniforms, bearing the swastika.

It also was announced that Italy had refused to join a French protest to Berlin against Germany's abrogation of the river internationalization clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

Reich-Japanese Pact Stirs London Inquiry; Eden Shows Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—As the result of circumstantial reports now circulating of a German-Japanese agreement to resist communism, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has had a talk with Japanese Ambassador Shigeru Yoshida in the course of which it is understood the Foreign Secretary explained Britain's dislike of blocs of this nature and its own determination not to participate in them. This explanation has a particular point in view of the fact that Japan has recently been making tentative moves for an Anglo-Japanese rapprochement.

Japan Bargaining?

While there is no doubt that the talks between Germany and Japan have reached an advanced stage, it is not yet fully established that Japan is not indulging in a typical piece of bargaining with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the Soviets, with whom Japan has recently been coquetting, if no more, in connection with the proposal for a nonaggression pact, first put forward by Moscow in 1932.

It is recalled, for instance, that the two governments recently initialed a fisheries agreement for Far Eastern waters, on which they have been negotiating for many months.

A Significant Visit

The Christian Science Monitor is also able to reveal—a fact which has not hitherto been published—that Mr. Yenkichi Yoshizawa, instead of returning directly to Japan after attending the Yosemite Conference Institute of Pacific Relations, came to Europe and visited Moscow before going home via the Trans-Siberian Railway. There is good authority for saying that he discussed the question of the nonaggression treaty, though with what result is not known.

It would, however, be quite in accordance with ordinary diplomatic practice for Japan to try to bring pressure to bear on Moscow to abate its demands, by stressing the fact that there are other possible candidates for Tokyo's favors. Such an explanation, it is felt, cannot be ruled out in the present instance, particularly during the course of the talks for the delineation of the Soviet-Manchoukuo frontier, which are now in process.

Inventors Stage Exhibition in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A diversity of professions and callings was represented at the Twelfth International Exhibition of Inventions here. Thus an auctioneer showed a teapot stirrer, a schoolmaster a plate-draining rack, a vinegar maker a speed indicator to warn the driver of the 30 m. p. h. limit, a coal merchant an insect trap, and a billiard-table fitter a garment hanger and trouser stretcher.

Altogether 170 exhibits were staged by private individuals and a good many by professional firms. Women were well represented in the section for household and labor-saving devices.

An ingenious lock using a thin, flexible fiber key is the invention of Mr. H. B. Wollaston, and this received a silver medal. The key can be made of fiber, celluloid or of thin metal so that a large number can be carried in a small space. A paper template is supplied so that replacement is a simple matter. As the system is worked by punched holes the number of possible combinations is enormous. It is also claimed that it is unpickable.

Mr. F. Dawes says that he has spent four years in perfecting his exhibit which is a machine for use in the drawing, spinning, twisting, and winding of yarns. He hopes that by its use juvenile labor would be largely eliminated.

Other medal-winning inventions included a combined sieve and shovel; an automatic variable speed-gearing for cycles; an automatic shock-proof fuse-box in which a fuse can be changed without any risk; a simple darning appliance with which it is claimed even a man can mend his socks; and a weed-extractor which avoids kneeling or stooping and is claimed to ensure complete removal of the weed and root.

Cotton Landlord Also Found Victim Of Crop System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — In the search for a solution of the tenant problem in the South, the blame for the plight of the sharecropper has been placed largely on the landlord. But impartial students of the problem point out that such a position is unfair to the landlord, most of whom are not earning a fair income on their investments.

Landlords may have made big profits when cotton sold at 20 and 25 cents a pound, but no one can say with certainty that cotton will be worth 15 cents a pound again. Synthetic substitutes and foreign competition may make it impossible for cotton to go beyond 12 cents a pound.

Landlords Bankrupt

Some landlords who made profits when cotton sold at 15 cents a pound, found themselves hard pressed to pay taxes when the price dropped to five cents. Many landlords went bankrupt because they continued to advance food and supplies to tenants in the lean years, hoping to recoup their losses in good years.

Many southern landlords did not become so by desire. Individuals, banks and insurance companies often were forced to foreclose mortgages to protect investments. In such cases, they would be criticized if they refused to provide places for itinerant "croppers." Both landlord and tenant become victims of a system over which they had no control.

Bankhead Bill Favored

Landlords are strongly in favor of the Bankhead-Jones bill now pending in Congress. No landlord would be forced to sell his land, but many would be willing to sell.

The bill merely provides that the government shall act as an intermediary between the man who needs land and the man who has money to lend. Tenants capable of controlling their own affairs would be given an opportunity to purchase lands over a long period of time.

Kinds of Citrus in California

The citrus experiment station at Riverside, Calif., contains 386 varieties the citrus fruits.

Jerash of the Hellenized Jews

Center of Greek Culture Across Jordan Drew Many Semites

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

JERASH, Transjordan — While Christianity was spreading from Jerusalem to Damascus and Antioch, and from Antioch into the wider Gentile world, Alexander's influence still made itself felt, even among the Jews.

Greek culture sprang up in the wake of his armies, like seeds sown in many lands. The Macabbees at Modin resisted advancing Hellenization of the Jews, but at Jerash, or Gerasa, many Jews embraced Greek ways, as they did at Alexandria in Egypt, and in scores of other cities of the Roman Empire.

Jerash developed and throve as a fruit of Alexander's empire-building, even though the city did not reach its prime until long after the conqueror from Macedon.

Europe in Mid-Asia

It is found on the east side of the Jordan Valley, and at Jesus' time was a member of a league of 10 towns famed for their wealth and progress. Here Greece had come to sit beside Palestine, Europe flourished in mid-Asia. If a citizen of Rome or Athens had dropped into Jerash, he would have felt at home. Yet Jerash is only 90 miles from Jerusalem.

In going to it, my chauffeur and I passed through several valleys, followed a gay trail over a verdant plateau, darted as a shuttle into a magnificent natural amphitheater, and zigzagged out of it again.

Finally, we climbed over the rim of our verdant bowl, crossed a high level plain, swooped through another shallow basin and suddenly drew up at a triple arch. It had fairly been thrown across our ways.

No town, no city, no walls. Vespasian or Marcus Aurelius or some body like that just appeared, stuck those pillars before us and, said "Pass through my arch," which we were glad to do, even though it looked as though it might fall on us.

A Model City

But it didn't, and we drove safely through the city. My auto became a chariot, we rolled down well-worn ruts two millenniums old, on a thick stone pavement between two rows of tall graceful columns, and stopped in an oblong forum.

Before us for almost a mile stretched a wide straight street of which any municipality in the world would have been proud. Jerash was perfectly laid out. It was a model city, built by men who were rich and strong and cultured, who quoted Homer and read Plato.

Jerash abounds in columns and great broad stairways, in temples, theaters, baths, and fountains. The first construction you meet after passing its entrance arch is a hippodrome, where 18 centuries ago men held chariot races, and half a millennium later played a kind of polo.

All these structures reveal civic pride and cultural ambitions. Jerash's unnumbered pillars were of little practical use. They housed no factories and bore no looms or forges. They were not hitching posts nor parking places. No dwellings nor department stores were borne upon their shoulders.

They were purely decorative or symbolic. They encircled the forum, lined the grand central avenue, joined hands about the temples, watched lone and majestic over the stages of the theaters to add solemnity to tragedies, and strode in high straight ranks up the temple stairways to show the way to pedestals where sat the gods and goddesses.

Columns Everywhere

Scores and hundreds of Jerash's columns, small and gigantic, of limestone and of the finest granite, told of the longings of Jerash's inhabitants. These men and women tended luxuriant gardens in the valley beside the river that bisected their city, and ground wheat in a long line of little mills, where stones sped round on nether stones and dancing sticks poked golden grain between them.

They pounded, sawed, formed wax in molds, pressed oil from olives, wove towels and dresses, and exchanged these wares for merchandise that caravans brought in from distant lands.

At the beginning of Jerash's main street, overlooking it all, was a large temple, probably dedicated to Zeus, which opened onto the forum by two majestic flights of wide stone steps. Halfway down the avenue rose a still grander temple, believed to be of the patron goddess Artemis. Between these on the pillared way played an elegant and stately fountain, within a high circular alcove that was roofed by an arch and fronted by granite columns brought from afar.

H. J. Shepstone

'Main Street'

Ruins of Principal Thoroughfare in Jerash

The Holy Land

Forty-second of 51 Articles

Columned City Flourished Only 90 Miles From Jerusalem

Beside Zeus' sanctuary was the chief theater, whose 32 long circular rows of ponderous stone seats are still well preserved even to their carefully inscribed numbers. Beside Artemis' temple was another theater hardly less imposing.

Early each morning coppersmiths and sandal makers, brokers and wheat dealers went to the temple to offer sacrifices to Greek gods.

In the evening before the sun sank behind the western wall, finely dressed women and distinguished-appearing men took their places on those reserved seats and watched the comedies of Aristophanes, the tragedies of Aeschylus, or some newer hits from Alexandria on the delta of the Nile.

Hellenized Semites

And as they returned home at dusk through that splendid boulevard on whose graceful columns lights rather dimly flickered, the citizens of Jerash boasted that their town was a little Athens. They even grew condescending and said that as Athens declined and Delphi fell to ruins, Jerash could carry on the tradition of Euripides and Aristotle.

Yet these esteemed citizens were not Greek by birth. None but the leading merchants had ever been out of Asia. They were Semites, and their mother tongue was that of Peter, James, and John.

Their tongue, but not their names. They were called Aristides, Aristobulus, Xenophon. They were Hellenized. They discussed Socrates, bowed their heads to Zeus, called themselves heirs of Pericles, wore tunics, shaved, and let curls fall about their foreheads.

That was Jerash by Jordan, 90 miles from Jerusalem. And there were scores of such places. Hellenism was spreading over the world as a carpet. It made men modern and brought them culture, taught them poetry and gave them thrilling horse races. The nations ardently followed Alexander and gloried in their cultural progress.

Hebrews Resist Greece

All but a group of Hebrews in Judea and Jerusalem. Greece, to be sure, exerted its beautiful, bright lure there also. But some men did not shave nor don Greek tunics. They wore long beards, still longer robes, set their faces hard as flint, spurned Zeus, Artemis, Adonis, and all such gods. They clung to the Bible, directed their life by Moses Law, exalted the teachings of the Prophets, and sought Jehovah's guidance.

Yet Jerusalem was nearing its end as the center of Jewish statehood. Just as Greek culture drew away many Jews, so the political power of Rome was about to lay Jerusalem waste once again, and scatter the Children of Israel, sending them on wanderings that continue to this day.

Midway as Base Found on Edge Of Japan's Airways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Expressions of concern emanating from Tokyo over the recently announced approval by U. S. Army engineers of a $500,000 seaplane harbor development on Midway Island, are being met here by denials of military significance.

At the same time, they serve to emphasize the apprehension with which Japan has viewed the dramatic progress of American commercial aviation across the Pacific ocean and the steps which Japan has herself taken in pushing her own commercial air lines down across the American route.

No direct competition is involved between the American and Japanese air services. On the contrary, the American runs east and west, while the Japanese route runs south from Japan, cutting across the American route and circling about it. From the commercial point of view, it merely serves to bring into close touch with the homeland the circle of Japanese mandated islands lying astride the stream of trade between the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands.

If both aviation developments are to be viewed exclusively from the commercial point of view, there is no competition of significance involved. In fact the Japanese line might become a feeder for the trans-Pacific American service.

Employ

(Continued from Page 1)

most of the business and industrial leaders here to escape from the supervision of Maj. George Berry, the official administrator for industrial co-ordination, who is looked upon in business circles as a labor leader so closely affiliated with labor, as to disqualify him for an impartial position.

The President's statement is a response to these overtures, in which he guardedly holds out the prospect of a reduced relief load if they will make a real effort, not only to reduce unemployment, but also to employ a larger proportion of unskilled and older workers.

President Roosevelt's statement on unemployment follows:

The President's Text

Re-employment has been increasing rapidly during the last year, and reports from industry are to the effect that further gains in employment can be expected during the coming year.

Unemployment relief has reflected this improvement in employment. From the peak of 5,316,000 unemployed families and single persons in January, 1935, the number declined 28 per cent to August, 1936.

Despite this decline a large number of unemployed remain on the WPA and other Governmental agencies.

These workers are to a large extent unskilled and a disproportionately large number are older workers—40 years and over. The sharpest revival in employment has been among skilled workers and relatively young workers. The unskilled and the older workers have shared in this revival to a much less extent.

Much Remains to Be Done

In the relief message to Congress on March 18, 1936, I asked private business "to extend its operations so as to absorb an increasing number of unemployed." Many private businesses are responding—but much remains to be done.

Industry should continue and increase its re-employment efforts. To reduce substantially the unemployment relief rolls, industry must hire a larger number of the older workers and the unskilled workers. This problem will, I hope, be recognized by industry. It is widely known that many of the largest industries will not hire workers over 40 years of age. To a large extent this policy is responsible for the relatively large number of older workers on relief. Leaders of business must recognize the consequences of this hiring age policy—it condemns many in this group of workers to permanent unemployment.

Seriousness Is Obvious

It is scarcely necessary to point to the seriousness of this policy to the unemployed. Long continued unemployment for the older workers results sooner or later in unemployability. The non-employment of unskilled workers likewise leads eventually to unemployability—and this means a permanent problem of support. And the burden of support is carried ultimately in large measure by industry itself.

It is to the best interests of industry to recognize its responsibility, not only by substantially increasing employment but by employing those in groups where many are now supported by public funds. Industry can adjust its hiring policies so as to cause the speediest reduction in the real social burden of unemployment. This means giving a fair share of the new jobs to the workers over 40 and to expand opportunities for the hiring of unskilled workers.

Set Back by Drought

In the relief message of March 18, 1936, I stated that "only if industry fails to reduce substantially the number of those now out of work will another appropriation and further plans and policies be necessary." Obviously industry has not yet increased its employment sufficiently to permit the Government to withdraw its aid to the unemployed.

Moreover, the severe drought of this summer required the use of a large sum of money which would otherwise be available for general unemployment relief. As a consequence, Congress will be asked to appropriate enough funds to carry the program through the fiscal year 1937.

The relief estimate and plans for the fiscal year 1938 will be made known later. It is as true now as it was last March when I stated: "The ultimate cost of the federal works program will . . . be determined by private enterprise. Federal assistance . . . can be terminated if industry itself removes the underlying conditions." I am glad to note an increasing spirit of mutual helpfulness, and of recognition of the fact that the way to end unemployment relief is to give work.

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Business Asks Government To Intervene in Ship Strike; Lines Said to Be Helpless

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The New York Board of Trade yesterday called on the Federal Government to intervene in the Atlantic coast maritime strike which, it said, "appears to be purely an internal dispute in the International Seamen's Union."

The board's position was set forth in a resolution, which it sent to President Roosevelt, stating that the strike "is interfering with legitimate business activities . . . and with the employment of a large number of persons."

Shipowners Caught in Jam

"It seems to us," the resolution said, "that shipowners are in a more or less helpless position, caught between two factions in a labor union dispute and involved in a quarrel with which they really have no concern and which they have no power to settle or adjust.

"It seems to us obvious that the United States Government alone can determine which faction in the International Seamen's Union is entitled to represent the men, and that until this decision is made no progress can be made in bringing to an end, which is rapidly becoming intolerable, interference with the trade and commerce of the United States and the movement of our foreign mails."

Proposal Rejected

Meanwhile, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's proposal that there be a new election of officials of the seamen's union was rejected as "unnecessary" by the present officers of the union and by R. J. Baker, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association.

Both Mr. Baker and the union leaders wired the Mayor in Washington, D. C., that the strike was an "outlaw" affair and an election of officers would in no way affect the contract now in effect between the union and shipowners. With this view, the strike strategy committee, headed by Joseph Curran, took exception.

The sailing of the liner Washington, of the United States Lines, was delayed today by the necessity of inspecting seamen's credentials as 300 strikers manned the picket line in the street abutting the pier. There was no disorder.

Support of Crew Asked

Strikers had announced they would prevent the vessel's departure for Europe by soliciting support for the maritime walkout among the 536 members of the crew.

The liner sailed from its pier at 12:47 p. m. after permission was granted by Capt. George Fried, supervising inspector for the Government Steamship Inspection Service, but officials of the line said it would anchor in the bay while examination of seamen's certificates proceeded.

Another development was an effort by leaders of the seamen's union to show that the strike is being dictated by Communists. They made public an affidavit signed by Dennis Murphy, seaman, of Lynn, Mass., stating the strike was being financed principally through Communist donations.

Mr. Curran, commenting on Mr. Murphy's affidavit, said his statements "are characteristic of the campaign being conducted by the ship owners and corrupt union officials."

Maritime Strike Truce On Pacific Blocked By Hiring Hall Controversy

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 (AP)—A new meeting between shipowners and striking maritime unions was sought today by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, amid union charges that an "un-American and arbitrary attitude" by employers was blocking permanent waterfront peace.

The twentieth day of the coast-wide strike, affecting 37,000 workers and at least 178 ships, found relief officials preparing to aid families of strikers here and in Los Angeles.

Mr. McGrady, who engineered an unsuccessful peace conference yesterday, said he was hopeful because representatives of the two sides finally met, even though without progress.

Proposals Reframed

He said he would reframe proposals on the hiring hall issue and seek another conference today.

Peace negotiations have been blocked over union demands for control of the halls and employer insistence there be at least neutral management.

"The shipowners wouldn't budge an inch," declared Harry Lndeberg, secretary of the sailors' union, after the conference.

He telegraphed Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in Washington, D. C., "the unions are willing to settle this strike, but the shipowners refuse to yield one inch in their un-American and arbitrary attitude."

H. P. Melnikow, counsel for unions represented in yesterday's meeting, charged the hiring hall stand of the offshore operators "definitely makes lasting peace in the shipping industry an impossibility."

Unions Ask Protection

"There is no such thing as true collective bargaining unless the employees involved are protected against abuses and discrimination in the matter of hiring and firing," he stated.

Unions long have contended that unless they have control of the hiring, employers will discriminate against them and refuse jobs without reason to unwanted union men. Control of hiring is one of the "fundamental issues" which the unions have repeatedly refused to submit to arbitration.

Shipowners, reiterating previous stands, agreed to submit all issues to arbitration as asked by the mayors. The coast committee for shipowners, representing offshore operators, telegraphed the mayors that if unions accepted the proposal "we will be prepared to discuss the necessary arrangements for the return of the men to their jobs and for arbitration which needless to say must be adequate to protect all interests."

Strike Becomes 'Lark' For Wealthy Tourists Stranded at Honolulu

HONOLULU, Nov. 18 (AP)—Wealthy travelers stranded by the Pacific coast maritime strike have made a lark of their enforced stay, while poorer tourists have been anxious to get home. Of the 700 stranded passengers, at least a dozen were reported in "dire financial circumstances."

"Most of us would be willing to go steerage or any way just to get out of here," commented Joseph Fenton, Shanghai police sergeant.

Benefit for Lei Sellers

Wealthy ones spent the time swimming, playing tennis or lying in the sun by day and dancing at night. Many attended a benefit for lei sellers, who temporarily lost their livelihood by the strike. Five thousand persons at the benefit contributed $1076 for the benefit of 100 sellers.

Seventy travelers voted to sue steamship companies for failing to transport them, and were building a legal fund from $1 contributions.

$50 Extra Fee Likely

Dollar Line officials awaited word from head offices in San Francisco on whether to charge a $50 extra fee before transferring their passengers to the liner Niagara, sailing Friday, and the Monterey, sailing Monday. The $50 is the difference between the line's allowance for Honolulu-San Francisco passage on its round-the-world cruises and the lowest direct fare between the two ports.

Three hundred persons are booked to sail on the Niagara, operated by the Canadian Australian Line. It is not affected by the strike because it is a foreign ship.

Most of the remainder who are financially able will leave on the Matson liner Monterey. En route from Australia, she will anchor three miles offshore to avoid being strike-bound and passengers will be brought aboard in small boats.

Strike Intervention Scouted By San Francisco Mayor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The possibility of a last-minute move by President Roosevelt to end the current maritime strike was discussed last night, after conflicting responses greeted a request of seacoast mayors for submission of issues to arbitration.

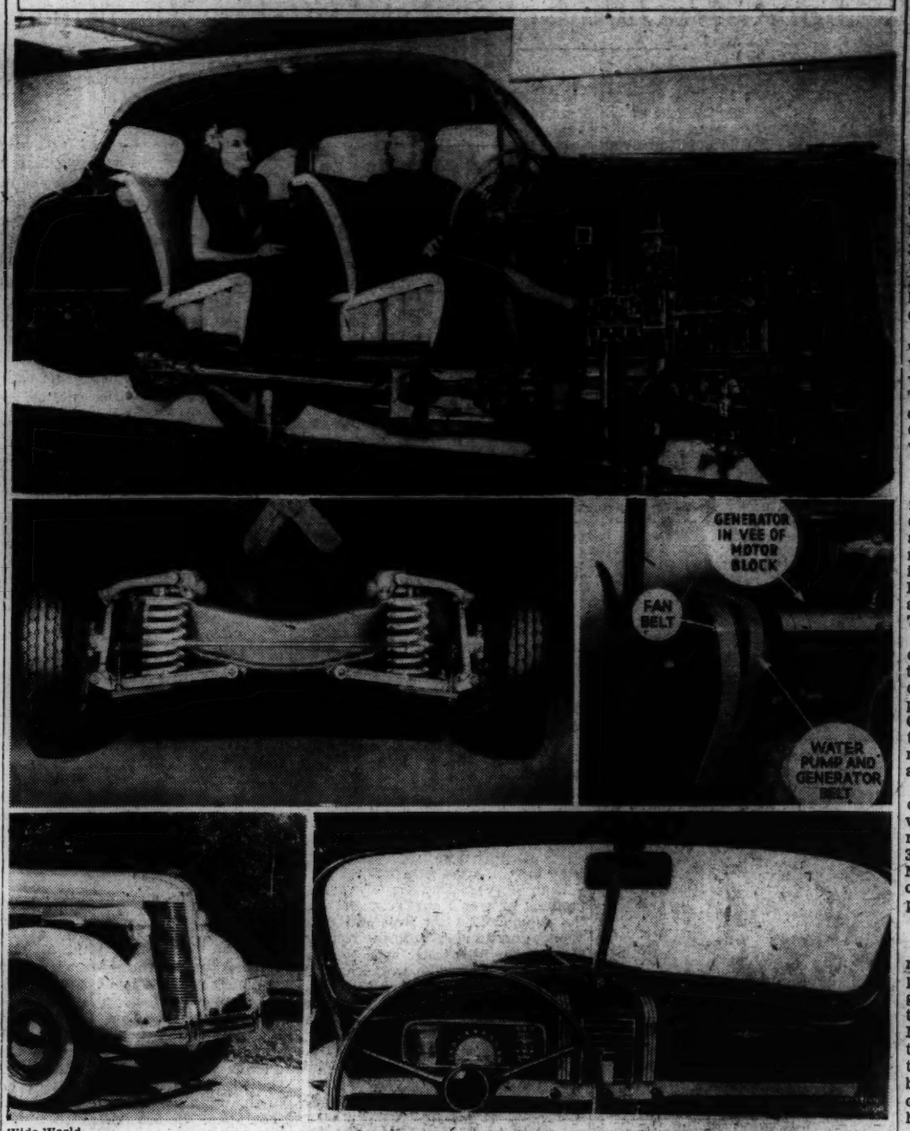
The possibility of presidential intervention was scouted, however, by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, who said he did not believe the point had been reached where declaration of a national emergency was warranted.

"The fact the unions and operators got together at San Francisco at least for a time is a hopeful sign," he said, adding: "President Roosevelt is well informed of the true situation—he hasn't got Ed McGrady (Assistant Secretary of Labor) on the job in San Francisco for nothing. As I see it, however, all we can do now is to plead and hope for a settlement. This thing cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely."

Jack Lawrenson, secretary of the strike strategy committee of New York seamen, wired his group's willingness "to sit down with you together with any representative chosen by the President and all other parties concerned in this strike to negotiate an agreement."

With replies yet to be received from longshoremen and several other maritime groups, Mayor Rossi said a meeting of mayors from seaport cities had been postponed.

Interesting Features at the New York Auto Show



Wide World

Mechanical Highlights of 1937 Models

Upper—Cross Section of the Pontiac at the General Motors Show at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York
Center Left—Close-Up of Knee-Action Wheels and Balanced Springs on the New Oldsmobile
Center Right—Two Belts on Engines of Cadillac and LaSalle V-8's Insure Individual Operation of Fan and Water Pump
Lower Left—Front End of Series 60 Century Buick
Lower Right—Dashboard of Chevrolet Master De Luxe

'Talking Books' Ready for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"The White Cane," a publication of the North Carolina Association for the Blind, tells a story of progress in this State. Its eight pages are filled with interesting material on what has been done in the way of advancement in behalf of the physically sightless. Attention is called to the meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held in Raleigh this past summer, and to the meeting of the North Carolina Association for the Blind, which took place at Winston-Salem, in October.

Through the efforts of the American Foundation for the Blind, it is pointed out, 5000 "talking books" have been made on a WPA project for distribution to the states and a number of others will be made. "Any blind person who can certify that he cannot buy a 'Talking Book' can borrow one of these electrical books from the Commission for the Blind," it is stated.

Twenty-two states have enacted necessary legislation to receive Social Security money for the needy blind. "The White Cane" points out. "More than 450,000 blind people are the beneficiaries," it continues, "and the average monthly grant to each, including state and federal funds, is between $23 and $25. The largest average grant given by any state is that afforded by California, which is $34.05 monthly."

N. Y. Auto Show Breaks Records, Draws to Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—With today bringing to a close the thirty-seventh national automobile show, attendance figures through yesterday reveal the record-breaking total of 300,000. Models exhibited by more than a score of American and five British manufacturers brought a last-minute rush of visitors. The exposition opened Nov. 11.

During today's show, a special women's program was presented in which accident reduction and highway safety was stressed. Miss Marion Telford, director of the traffic safety education project of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was the principal speaker.

Records Broken

"We had the greatest opening day in history and every day except Friday showed all-time records for paid admissions," said Alfred Reves, manager of the show and vice-president of the American Automobile Manufacturers' Association. Attendance will exceed that of last year by 75 or 80 per cent."

The individual show of Ford, Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyr models at the Astor hotel was said to have received a similar demonstration of popular enthusiasm. Officials of General Motors Corporation and the Chrysler Corporation likewise reported unusually heavy attendance at their separate exhibits here.

"Included in the great attendance of potential buyers of automobiles were thousands of dealers whose registration showed they came from 34 states and 23 foreign countries," Mr. Reeves continued. "The largest overseas delegation, consisting of 29 persons, came from Germany.

Many Sales Closed

"Exhibitors report the largest number of sales closed, and of prospects awaiting demonstrations, together with used-car appraisals, that the show has known in years. Manufacturers have established these records not only by presenting their cars and trucks for 1937, but by furnishing demonstration units of an educational character that have attracted interested crowds.

"The show is a springboard for local dealers' exhibitions that are opening throughout the country, and our 1937 market should furnish a substantial increase over this year's figures, which, it is estimated, will be 4,575,000 units, of which 830,000 will be trucks."

Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyr sales during the exhibit have been double those of 1935, representatives of the Ford Motor Company said.

Free Seed Started Crop

Farmers were given free seed in 1933 as an inducement to plant cotton in Hall County, Texas. Now it is the county's major crop.

'Delivery, Not Price, Asked At Chicago Furniture Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—"When can the chairs be delivered?" not "How much do they cost?" was the universal question at the midseason furniture market here this month. It was characterized as a "seller's" market, in contrast to the markets of the last four or five years which were designated as "buyer's" markets.

For a long time the price of the item was the main topic of debate and sellers had to take what they could get, but now the tables are turned and the buyer is willing to pay almost anything so long as he can get the goods delivered. These were the reactions at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago, where the number of buyers broke all records for a mid-season market, it is reported.

Buyers came from more than 35 states, Canada, and Mexico. From every section the same story was told that business is better and that people are purchasing better merchandise.

The volume of orders exceeded any previous mid-season market, according to Lawrence Whiting, president of the furniture mart, who also maintained that the prospects for the furniture industry are better than at any time since the depression.

Factories are behind their production schedule with orders on hand which cannot be filled for several weeks, it was said. According to a firm of certified public accountants which makes analyses of the furniture industry, the number of unfilled orders at the end of September was 74 per cent greater than a year ago.

There is to be no drop in furniture prices, wholesalers agreed. On the contrary, it is believed that by January, prices will have advanced from 5 to 10 per cent.

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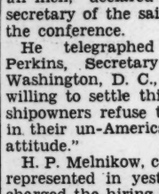

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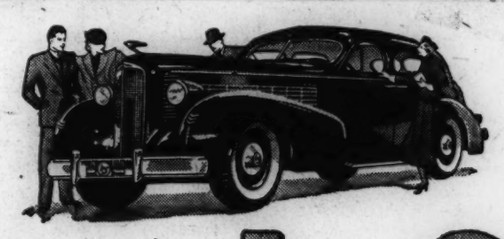

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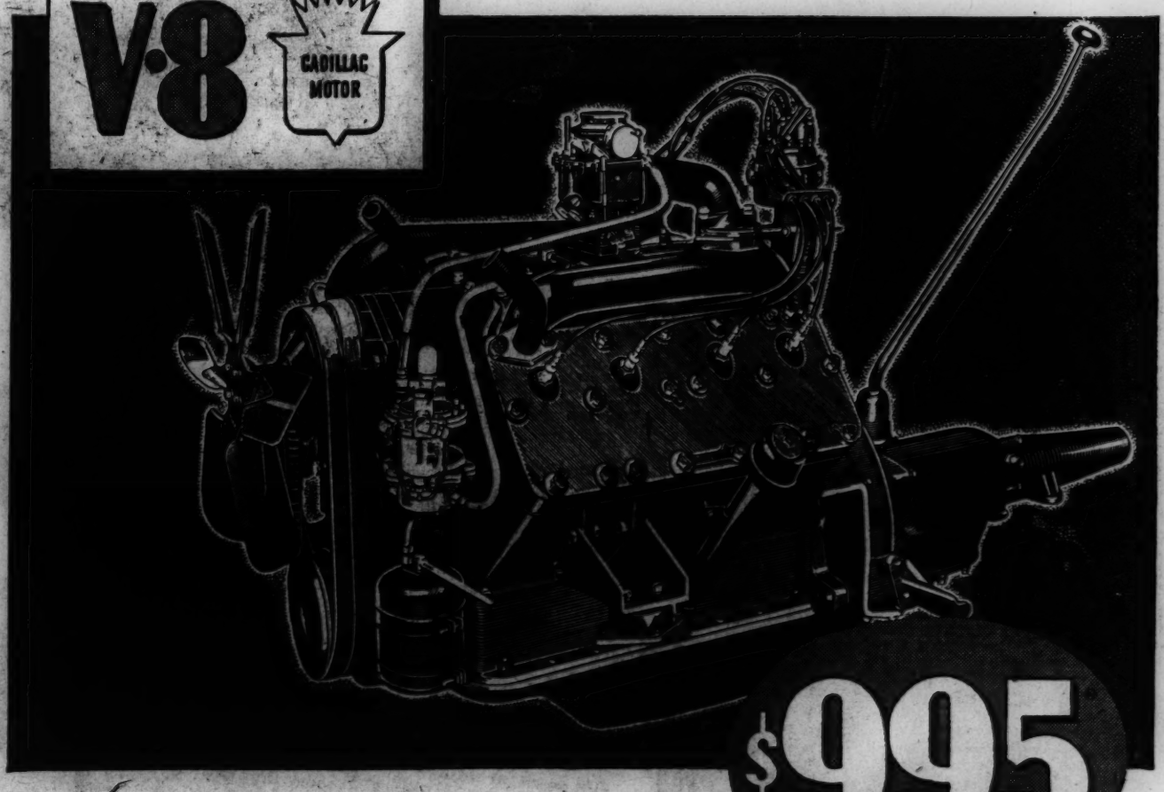

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Britain Faces Insistent Call For Aid to Depressed Areas; South Wales in Deep Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—Coincident with the start of King Edward's tour of South Wales the Trade Recovery Committee made a report to the Government, and Parliament has had an all-night sitting over measures to be taken to aid special areas.

The Commons debate was the cause of a lively revolt by many Government supporters. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the Government's intention to introduce a new bill next year, providing special inducements to draw manufacturers to the depressed areas.

This promise was not sufficient for a number of young Conservatives as well as the Opposition. Immediate action to give strong aid to South Wales and other depressed areas is demanded.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—King Edward's visit to the depressed area of South Wales has focused Britain's attention sharply on one of its gravest industrial problems—how to reinvigorate a teeming trade area which for seven years has had work to offer only one half of its population.

South Wales, or more correctly a large defined section of South Wales, has been declared a special, or depressed, area. It is considerably larger than either of the two similar English special areas, having a total working population of nearly 500,000 persons. In common with the other areas it has, since December, 1934, been placed under the special care of a commissioner with wide powers to spend money on economic development.

Public Works Constructed

Since that time millions of pounds have been spent on public works, training centers for jobless workers, allottments and transfer schemes. With what result?

Although much distress has been alleviated and thousands of young workers aided to move to other parts of Britain, the position in South Wales remains much as it was when world depression set in.

The situation is mirrored in miniature in the view from the silent industrial town of Merthyr Tydfil over the vast green hollow that was not long ago Cyfarthfa Iron Works.

A Typical Scene

The edges of the dip that was scooped out of the valley are fringed with crumbling stone ruins, like the wails of some ancient castle.

Set in the center of this 100 acres of desolation, once a thriving, driving complication of machinery kept in motion by a thousand workers, are two small complete buildings. The one, a red iron hut, is a piston works; the other, a gray stone building is a foundry. Between them they employ, one is assured, not more than 50 men.

This is the story of the whole of Merthyr, where thousands worked before, only hundreds are now employed. In the gray-black houses of the hilly streets live great numbers of once skilled workmen who have been jobless for more than five years. Many of their sons have never known what a paid job is.

60 Per Cent Unemployed

The writer was taken round the town by the manager of the local employment exchange. Before we started the manager was approached by a boy of 18 who asked whether there was a job for him anywhere. His testimonials proved that he had had a brilliant school career. He was now working as a news agent's assistant in the neighborhood.

"I doubt whether any news agent round here nets five pounds a week," the manager declared, explaining the position to the writer. "Unless he can get a job in some other town this boy will have to go on earning only a few shillings a week."

Town Lives on the Dole

From a look at the town it seemed that even that youth was lucky. Merthyr lives on the dole. More than £1,000,000 has been spent in dole payments in the past three years. Of the 20,000 working population 60 per cent are wholly unemployed.

A drive up the steep hill to Dowlais Top shows a town which is half derelict. Cinemas boarded up, shops turned into dwellings, windows empty, wails broken.

High up at Dowlais rise great mounds of waste earth taken from the famous Dowlais Iron and Steel Works and dumped onto the hillside, making the hills taller with 100-feet high black caps. The works are red with rust and crumbling from disuse. The greater part of these works was abandoned in 1930.

Sharp Drop in Jobs

At the zenith of Merthyr's power, coal mining and associated workings gave employment to 24,000 men. In 1861 Merthyr was the largest town in Wales. The latest figures available tell the story that a few years ago the single iron works on the hillcrest, the last to stand, employed 3500 men while 4500 worked in the largest coal mine. Now small workings give jobs to 500 at both iron and coal works together.

One of the jobless men gave his own story of the position to the Monitor correspondent.

"There's a huge surplus of labor from 18 years of age upward," he said, "because there's not the money in coal to let the mine owners employ more than a handful of men. There's a lot of work for youngsters, though."

Temporary Work for Boys

"You see," he explained, "in Dowlais the custom has been for a collier to have two or three boys to fill the trucks with the coal he mines. He pays these boys wages out of his own pay. When they get to be 18 he usually can't afford to keep them on. They're worth a man's wages; in fact they must be paid a man's wages if they are employed at all. The owners won't take them on. There's a surplus of skilled labor already."

Asked what the young men do, when at 18 or 21, they are out of work, he replied that they go on the dole.

"First of all they work off their insurance money. That is theirs by right. Then they get unemployment assistance from the Government. It's a different thing but it is paid out through the same employment exchange.

"This dole depends on the means of the household. It averages out at just over £1, each week."

Reluctant to Move

Quite a large number of young persons have left South Wales, although it is impossible to get correct figures, or even near approaches. Thousands have been assisted out by government training centers or by direct grants—120 families left Tonypandy station on one day a few weeks ago—but many more have gone of their own accord.

"We don't much like to leave," the writer's jobless informant declared. "You see, there is a communal atmosphere of cheeriness in these districts, of friendliness, which the boys don't often find when they get transferred. They are taken out of their homes and put down in an entirely different atmosphere. We're good mixers, we Welshmen, as good as any, but . . ." he left the sentence unfinished and merely shrugged his shoulders.

The Employment Exchange manager put a different viewpoint:

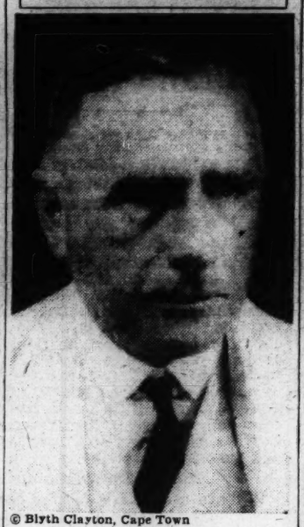
"I think you're a little out there," he said. "We look after every youth we transfer. We see that he gets a good job. We see that he gets a good home-from-home. We have regular reports on how he is getting along. We see he makes new friends. We are in constant touch with him."

Building Own Club

But the dislike of leaving the valleys of South Wales was also stressed to the Monitor's correspondent by other jobless men. In the Rhondda Valley four unemployed men, sitting in front of the fire in the club they were in process of building for themselves, said, in effect:

[Another article on this question will appear in tomorrow's issue.]

Governor General



© Blyth Clayton, Cape Town

Patrick Duncan

Appointed as King's Representative in the Union of South Africa

South African Citizen Chosen For Governor General's Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—The appointment of Mr. Patrick Duncan as the next Governor General of South Africa means a consolidation of all that makes for harmonious Anglo-Dutch co-operation in the development of that independent country of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Duncan takes office when the term of the Earl of Clarendon expires in March.

A Scotsman by birth and a South African by adoption, Mr. Duncan began a long and distinguished political career in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria by becoming in 1901 private secretary to Lord Milner, then Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

In Round-Table Group

In that capacity Mr. Duncan was a leading figure in what is known as the "round table" group which not only helped shape the Constitution of the Union of South Africa as it exists today but also played a prominent part in the yet wider sphere of League of Nations affairs.

Originally representing the right wing in South African politics he has lately been closely associated also with the left wing as represented by the once rebel, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, present Prime Minister, on whose recommendation King Edward VIII has now consented to Mr. Duncan's appointment as Governor General.

Leader in Social Reform

The elevation of Mr. Duncan confirms the right first established by Australia in 1930 for the larger dominions to choose each for itself its own local representative of royalty.

Mr. Duncan is a leading advocate of social reform at home and collective security, based upon peaceful arbitration, abroad. In this he has a most able helper in his wife who is a prominent social service worker.

Alberta Throws Fire Insurance To London Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—In order to effect a saving in revenue which may amount to over $100,000 but of which a minimum saving of $50,528 is assured in the three-year period from Nov. 1, 1936, to April 1, 1940, the Alberta Government has placed all the fire insurance policies on government buildings with Lloyd's of England.

Ernest C. Manning, provincial secretary of the Social Credit Government, recently announced the cancellation of all present policies covering the government buildings and the provincial telephone system, representing a total of $7,781,092. These policies, in the past, have been distributed among the fire insurance agencies with offices in Alberta and in this transfer of insurance some 500 provincial agents will be affected by the loss of commission.

Mr. Manning pointed out that the Government might be criticized for this move in transferring all its insurance to Lloyd's of England, as by this change, annual and triennial policies of $7,781,092 would be sent out of the province and some 500 Alberta agents lose their commissions on this business. On the other hand, he explained, while the Alberta agents would lose this business, yet as citizens of the province they would have a direct interest in the saving to Alberta of between $50,000 to $100,000 in the three-year life of the policies by the changing over.

A saving in administration costs is also to be expected according to Mr. Manning's statement, as in place of the former total of 1235 policies, the insurance branch of the Provincial Government would now have but 56 policies to handle.

The loss to the Government through the cancellation of the policies in force at the time of the change will amount to $15,886. On the day following the announcement in the daily press of the transfer of insurance, the 500 insurance agents received instructions to at once refund the commissions which they had received from the Alberta Government on the fire insurance policies which they carried.

Throngs Jam Madrid Subways To Escape Insurgent Bombs

MADRID, Nov. 18 (AP)—Crowds of Madrid residents jammed the capital's subways today in a rush to escape insurgent bombardments in the western and central sections of the city.

The exodus to the eastern area began after fascist bombers rained explosives and insurgent gunners sent a barrage of shells ripping into the business and residential districts.

The northwestern section was transformed into a virtual no-man's land as attackers and defenders fought building-to-building battles in the University City district.

On the surface, the destructive conflict was concentrated in sectional encounters on both sides of the Toledo Bridge in the southern outskirts and around the model prison and University City in the northwest.

The heaviest artillery and aerial assault on Madrid since the start of the civil war four months ago today began with shelling of the central business district at 4:15 p. m. yesterday.

The first artillery barrage lasted for an hour and a half. Shells fell in the Gran Via, the capital's most modern thoroughfare, struck business establishments, including the Telephone Building, and set fires in many buildings and homes.

While the air raiders circled over the center of Madrid, government artillery shelled University City in the northwestern section, where fascist insurgents stubbornly defended the position they had won inside Madrid's limits.

The once beautiful campus had become a "No-man's land," its spacious lawns and parks the newest battlefield of the civil war which is months old today.

Government batteries directed a barrage against insurgent communication lines across the Manzanares river already forded by Gen. Francisco Franco's advance units.

Mid-afternoon yesterday the leaders of Madrid's defense announced that the fascist advance into the city had been checked.

Fascists Drive to Stop Loyalist Reinforcements

WITH FASCISTS IN NORTHWESTERN MADRID, Nov. 18 (AP)—Fascist airplane bombs set fire late yesterday to the famous Montana Barracks of Madrid, while three columns of insurgent troops within Madrid advanced slowly through the western section of the University City region.

The fascist troops were commanded by Col. José Asensio and Lieutenant Colonel Bartomeu.

On their extreme western flank, the fascists were reported to have swung northward, cutting across the road to El Escorial near the village of Aravaca, four miles northwest of Madrid.

In that vicinity a body of Government soldiers held out, but the insurgents laid down a barrage of artillery and machine-gun fire.

The fascists, by their move, sought to prevent Leftist reinforcements from reaching Madrid down the El Escorial road.

Fascists leaders said that their advance units of Moors and foreign legionnaires captured the School of Philosophy building in University City, while other detachments were driving along the Paseo de Rosales (Rosales boulevard) and the Marques de Urquijo leading to the north railroad station.

Foreign Diplomats Plan Protest to Insurgents

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy said yesterday that the Foreign Diplomatic Corps in Madrid expressed a desire to go into the insurgent lines to inform "rebel leaders that the bombing of Madrid has aroused the conscience of the world."

The visit to insurgent leaders, the Embassy said, had been proposed by the British Chargé d'Affaires and the ambassadors of Mexico and Argentina at Madrid "in the name of the diplomatic corps at Madrid."

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Lone Star State Pays Tribute To Six Early Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Across the brief pages of an empire's history, there blazed six names that time will not erase, as long as writ o- stone preserves the memory of the Lone Star of Texas.

For nine years, 1836 to 1845, Texas stood free and independent among nations, a sovereign republic. The names of Austin and Houston, Travis and Fannin, Lamar and Rusk are names inseparably connected with that brief period. These six are representative of the most stalwart, the most courageous and the most distinguished of Texas patriots. Three of them lived to carry the banner of statehood for many years. The other three literally gave their lives that Texas might live.

These six have been fittingly memorialized in the new State Building on the Texas Centennial grounds here, and the opening of that structure recently revealed to the people of Texas the figures of these men moulded in enduring bronze, standing in the Texas Hall of Heroes.

Statues Ordered

To one of the world's noted sculptors, Pompeo Coppini, was delegated by the State Board of Control the task of immortalizing in statuary of heroic size these heroes of Texas. Each statue, standing eight feet tall, not only represents the lineaments and figure of the man, but captures for all time some distinguishing gesture or characteristic.

The statue of Stephen F. Austin, known as the "Father of Texas," depicts him reading from a be-ribboned and seal-encrusted document, perhaps symbolizing the land grant he received from the Mexican Government, permitting him in 1821 to bring the first colony of Anglo-Americans to Texas. Austin undermined his health in his endeavors to carry out this colonization project, and passed on before Texas won her independence.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, orator, statesman, writer, is revealed in a posture of public address. Lamar commanded the cavalry at the Battle of San Jacinto, was the second president of the Republic, was the founder of the present Capital City—Austin, and is regarded as the patron saint of education in Texas.

Drew a Line

William Barrett Travis, immured in the doomed Alamo, took his sword and drew a line down the center of the fort. He bade those who wished to seek safety to go; those who wished to stay and fight he invited to step across the line. Not a man elected to flee. As a single man, the 185 Texans stepped across the line. Not one escaped alive as 3000 Mexicans beseiged the fort for five days. "Thermopolae had her messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none."

A similar fate met James W. Fannin and his men at Goliad. Although, thinking discretion the better part of valor, they surrendered, the entire company, including the gallant Fannin, was marched out and shot, and their bodies partly burned.

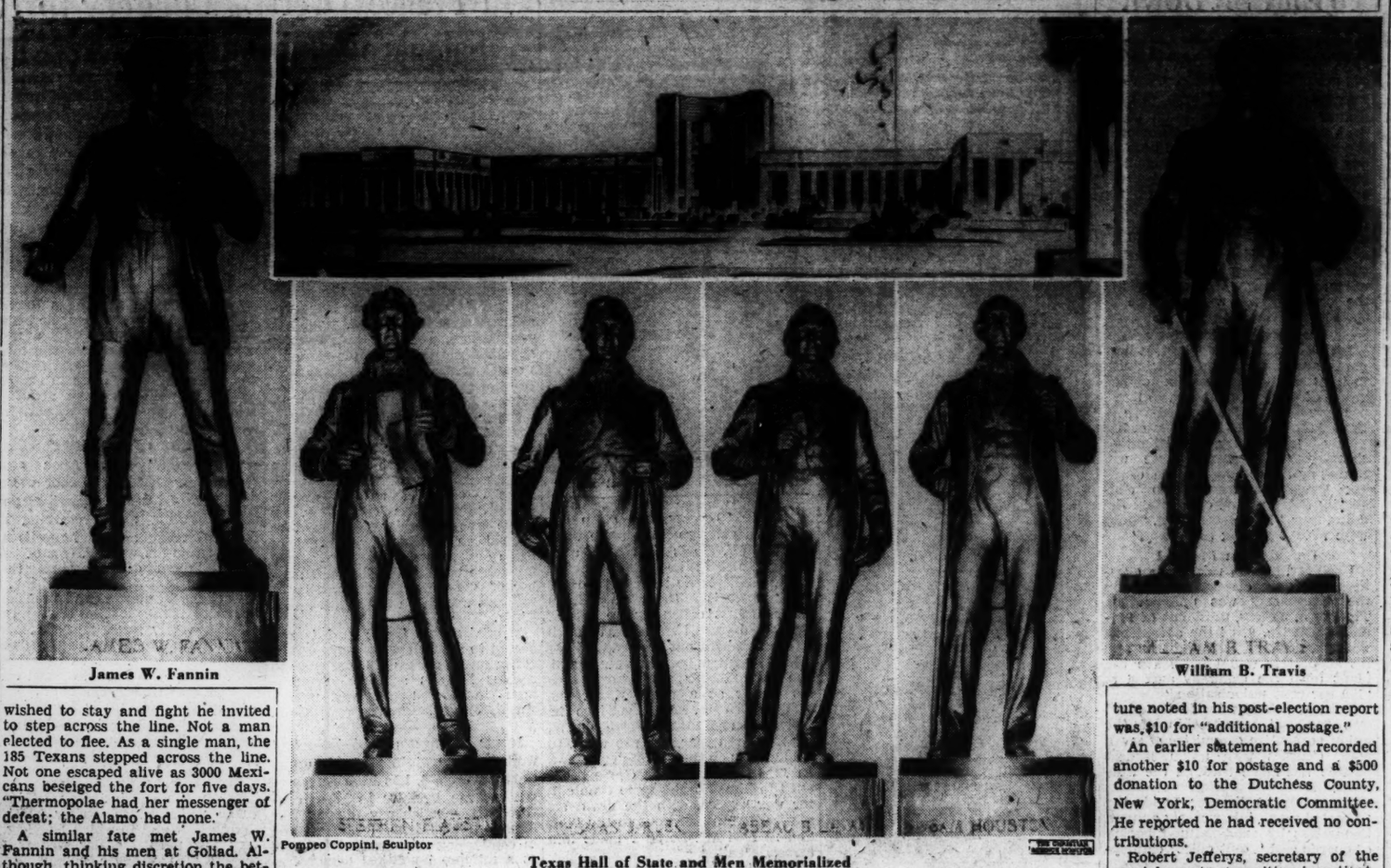
Thomas J. Rusk was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, was secretary of war in the provisional government which preceded independence, took command of the Texan forces at San Jacinto after General Houston was wounded, became the first chief justice of the Texan Republic, and later served as the first United States senator from Texas.

Sam Houston, twice president and once governor of Texas, stands out vividly among a nation of colorful and decisive personalities. Known as "the Raven," the adopted son of a Cherokee chief, he became a dynamic figure in Texas as commander of the country's military forces, winning victory at San Jacinto; as the second and fourth president of the Republic; as senator of the State of Texas to the United States Congress; and as governor of Texas just preceding the Civil War. As long as he lived, Houston was the one man who could unite the people of Texas. He had enemies, but his personality was ineffably persuasive, and he wielded a magic sway over his countrymen.

Two of these men, Austin and Houston, have been honored by representation in the National Hall of Fame. Texans have now set up their own hall of fame, paying tribute to six, not two, founders of Texas.

In recognition of the heroism of other valiant pioneer Texans, the State Board of Control has authorized the placing of some 20 or 25 other statues at various points throughout the State.

Texas Raises Bronze Statues to Distinguished Patriots



James W. Fannin — Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor — William B. Travis

Texas Hall of State and Men Memorialized

Stephen F. Austin — Thomas J. Rusk — Mirabeau B. Lamar — Sam Houston

Maryland Treasury Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17—William S. Gordy, Jr., Maryland State comptroller, has announced that Maryland ended the fiscal year on Sept. 30 with a surplus of $1,182,799.59 in its general funds.

Roosevelt Lists $670 as Personal Cost of Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt reported yesterday his re-election cost him exactly $670.

His personal campaign expenditures statement, written in his own hand, listed one contribution of $150 to the town committee of Hyde Park, N. Y., during the last month of the campaign. The only other expenditure noted in his post-election report was $10 for "additional postage."

An earlier statement had recorded another $10 for postage and a $500 donation to the Dutchess County, New York, Democratic Committee. He reported he had received no contributions.

Robert Jefferys, secretary of the special senate committee investigating campaign spending, said he had not yet received a report from Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, but he understood "most of his expenses were borne by the Republican National Committee."

Two other presidential candidates, however, have turned in personal expenditures accounts. William Lemke, Union Party nominee, spent $2866 and received contributions totaling $5753, committee records showed.

The Prohibition Party candidate, Dr. Leigh Colvin, listed expenditures of $1103 and donations of $1131.

The only vice-presidential candidate yet to report is George Nelson, of the Socialist Party, whose campaign outlay was $331. His receipts amounted to $410.

Archeologists Plan to Study Power Valley Before Flooding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 18—Men trained in the physical sciences are becoming more and more indispensable to the Government, and it is expected that the increasing complexity of national problems and the planning of national affairs will demand more than ever before their contributions. This was learned at the autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held here this week.

The "Academy," which first saw light of day back in Lincoln's administration, is today co-operating with many departments of government in ways undreamed of by the Civil War Cabinet. Its charter then provided that whenever called upon by any department of government, the Academy should "investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art." Today it is experimenting and doing research work in more than 55 fields, according to its president, Dr. Frank R. Lillie.

Though operating very quietly and with little publicity, the Academy, especially through its National Research Council, is being brought into contact with problems in which the resources of science are assuming increasing significance, Dr. Lillie pointed out in an interview.

Exploratory work in American archeology, especially in the Mississippi Valley and the southeastern states, is contemplated, Dr. Lillie said. It has been arranged that Government funds be available for the recovery of archeological remains in the Tennessee Valley and in regions soon to be inundated by dams now under construction or projected.

A committee working both under the Academy and the Council is cooperating with Government departments in giving scientific and technical service, Dr. Lillie said. A study of the relationship of the United States patent system to the stimulation of new industries, the improvement of means for signaling for safety at sea, are some of its undertakings.

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Daily Shave Rule in Papua Bars White Man's Informality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—L. P. Ledoux, an American anthropologist, the only white man in a village of 225 New Guinea natives, was obliged by the natives to keep his hair combed and to shave daily during his five months' stay among them.

The village was Kaup, about 40 miles west of the Sepik river, and Mr. Ledoux, a representative of the department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, stayed with the natives in an endeavor to solve problems relative to the natives.

"I went to the village of Kaup, built my own house, and stayed there for five months, very happily," said Mr. Ledoux, on returning to Sydney on his way back to America.

Followed Village Routine

"In fact, I am sorry to leave the natives. Attired in a shirt and shorts, and wearing a straw hat, I entered upon the routine of village life. I had taken a great deal of canned food with me, but I used very little of it. Instead, I raised all manner of vegetables and fruit in the village gardens, and found game very plentiful.

"The natives treated me with great respect, more, in fact, than is shown to Government officials and missionaries. They insisted, however, on my keeping my place as a white man, and, owing to their high standard of living, they insisted I should shave and keep my hair combed. I found the natives, on the whole, decidedly intellectual, and that some of them could read and write in three languages.

Use Shells as Currency

"My object to co-ordinate the work of previous scientists, in an endeavor to trace and find a reason for the 'trading-complex' of the natives. They trade extensivly in shells and pigs, and also in dances.

"Although they are not allowed to perform many of their dances, they do sell them to tribes along the coast, and, in some cases, they translate the words with the object of creating new themes. For their trading, the natives have a currency system based on shells."

Wilmington Plans Art Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18—Construction of buildings for the Wilmington Art Center upon a site offered the City of Wilmington by executors of the estate of Samuel Bancroft Jr., manufacturer and art collector, is being planned here. The project is to cost $400,000. The center is to be the permanent home of the Bancroft art collection, consisting of valuable Pre-Raphaelite and Howard Pyle canvases, manuscripts and other material.

Parley Is Sought To End 'Sit Down' In Bendix Plant

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18 (AP)—Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America, arrived here today by airplane with the announcement he hoped to effect a "speedy and amicable settlement" of the combined sit-down strike and lockout at the Bendix Products Corporation.

The labor leader, after a conference with officers of the Bendix union, said he would ask officials of the company for a conference to open negotiations.

Workers Defy Shutdown

Inside the Bendix plant, where parts are manufactured for automobiles and airplanes, a chilled group of workers estimated to number over 600 remained in defiance of the shutdown order issued yesterday.

"My preliminary investigation shows the disturbance here was caused by the company union (Bendix Employees Association) constantly being played off against the union men," Mr. Martin said. "They were always getting the gravy."

Unionization Demand

Until Mr. Martin raised the question, the only discernible issue in the controversy was unionization. Thomas J. Jeffers, president of federal union No. 9, of the automobile workers, declared last night he and his supporters would not leave the plant until the company agreed to "100 per cent unionization."

With Mr. Jeffers inside the plant was the full membership of the union's executive committee of seven men. Contact with union leaders outside was made through the windows.

There was no disorder. Inside the unheated plant, idle workers amused themselves by good-natured booing of guards and "front office" employees and by singing.

Rochester Dog Rescued

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18 (AP)—Rescued by a human society worker who was lowered by a rope down the precipitous banks of the Genesee river gorge, a shepherd dog owned by Edward Horak is back home after three days on a narrow ledge, 75 feet below the street level. Mr. Horak said the dog had been missing for three weeks, and apparently had been wandering along the river banks before getting caught in the ledge.

Two Men in the News

George Horace Lorimer

International; Wide World

Wesley Winans Stout

Aide Succeeds Veteran Editor

Perhaps few followers of the Saturday Evening Post can imagine how that magazine can get along without George Horace Lorimer as its head. But when he resigned, after a score of years as its editor and 39 years of service with the Curtis Publishing Company, Mr. Lorimer had chosen Wesley Winans Stout as his successor. Mr. Lorimer was born in Louisville, Ky. His father was a clergyman who occupied important parishes in Boston, Chicago and New York; the Lorimers did considerable traveling, and young George developed powers of observation.

Becomes Cub Reporter

Educated at Colby College and Yale, and with eight years with the Armour Packing Company behind him, he got a job as a cub reporter on the Boston Post. Perhaps it was because he quit this job—because he was refused a pay cut he thought he deserved—that Mr. Lorimer has amassed a reputation in his years of editorship for treating his writers fairly.

He did not resign from the Saturday Evening Post because he was refused a pay increase, but because he has had scarcely a moment's leisure in 20 years, and often has expressed a desire to do some writing himself. He is no novice, as a writer. In 1902 he wrote "Letters From a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," which is full of what William Howard Taft called "horse sense." Every two years thereafter, through 1908 he brought out a book.

Mr. Stout was born in Kansas and, like his editorial predecessor, began his career as a reporter, for the Wichita Beacon. He had got into the University of Kansas, but left, during his freshman year, to go to work. In 1913 he was on the Kansas City Star. In 1916 the New York Globe beckoned to him. He had some time out, for war service, with the naval air service. In 1922 he went to the Post, and in 1924 Mr. Lorimer made him associate editor.

Back in Kansas City newspaper men speak of Wes Stout as one of the greatest rewrite men the business ever saw. A rewrite man is a man who can take a good, bad or indifferent story, do things to it and make it Grade A. When he was on the Globe he had a colleague named William Chenery, who turns out now to be his chief competitor—because William Chenery is the editor of Collier's.

Benjamin Stolberg once coined an epigram to describe the Saturday Evening Post. "The Post," he said, looking mildly pontifical, "contains more excellent writing that is not worth reading than any other magazine in the world."

It was early Mr. Lorimer's idea that the Post should interpret big business, and romanticize big business men, which he considers the two most respectable products of modern civilization. The editorial page has been Mr. Lorimer's particular pride, and has regularly contained more than a little of himself. The gossip is that Mr. Stout may liberalize the magazine in some respects. They say his temperament is different from Lorimer's; that, for one thing, he cannot get as furious over the New Deal as his predecessor could, and steadily has. But everyone to whom the Saturday Evening Post is more than a magazine—being an institution—seems happy about the succession. In the vernacular, they say Wes Stout has "lots of savvy." And, come to think of it, that was one of the qualities the late Cyrus K. Curtis liked best in George Horace Lorimer.

Saskatchewan Liberals Want State Lotteries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Operation of state lotteries to provide revenue for certain public services was demanded by a provincial convention of the Young Liberal Association of Saskatchewan here. Government leaders in attendance at the convention promised that the request would be considered, but expressed considerable doubt if there would be any action taken.

There is a strong move to launch a state medicine plan in Saskatchewan, financed by lotteries.

Press Curbs Due In France Over Salengro Affair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 18—A new development of serious uncertainty has been added to the French political situation by the suicide of Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, in the Popular Front Cabinet and a particular friend of Premier Léon Blum.

Opinion is divided here as to the political consequences of this unexpected development. In some quarters the resignation of the entire Cabinet is envisaged, but the prevailing impression is that a simple reshuffling may result with Camille Chautemps, now Minister-without-Portfolio, succeeding M. Salengro in the key post of Minister of the Interior.

Roger Salengro's suicide, discovered at his home in Lille today, was attributed by his brother, Henri Salengro, to indisposition accentuated by political and press attacks on him as an alleged deserter during the World War. His name was generally considered to have been conclusively cleared of these charges by an overwhelmingly favorable vote in the French Chamber of Deputies last week, after a brilliant speech on his behalf by M. Blum.

M. Salengro's tragic end is expected to assure easy passage of the Government's press bill, designed to repress libelous attacks on public men in the newspapers, which shortly comes before the Parliament.

Roger Salengro's most important work since appointment in the Blum Cabinet, June 4, has been in representing the Premier in labor controversies—particularly during the June "folded-arms" strikes—and in conducting arrangements to hold at a minimum political demonstrations against the Government.

M. Salengro was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and also Mayor of Lille, his native city.

He conducted a vigorous investigation of the activities of Col. François de la Rocque's French Social Party, which Leftists have called a fascist organization created from the dissolved Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire) Nationalist League.

M. Salengro, on Oct. 30, was cleared of Rightist charges that he betrayed his country during the World War. A three-man committee of war veterans, headed by Gen. Marie-Gustave Gamelin, Army Chief of Staff, cleared the minister.

Hays and Pope Confer on Movies

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 18 (AP)—Will H. Hays, American motion picture co-ordinator, said last night after being received by Pope Pius that the Pontiff "expressed approval and appreciation of the progress made in American motion pictures."

In a formal statement, Mr. Hays said that the Pope "expressed the hope that this (progress) would continue."

"I was happy to assure him," Mr. Hays added, "that American producers were striving to that end."

Mr. Hays declared he agreed with the Pontiff on the morals of modern movies.

Pennsylvania Rail 'Y' Celebrates 50th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18—A half century of service by the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A. is being celebrated this month with special athletic, musical and other events centering in the main building of the association in Philadelphia.

Chief feature of the celebration is a Golden Jubilee banquet scheduled for today, at which the main speaker is to be Lester C. Haworth, general secretary of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

The railroad's Y. M. C. A. was established on Nov. 18, 1886, with its first home at 3607 Haverford avenue. The present main building at 41st and Westminster avenue was dedicated on Jan. 23, 1894.

British Grid System Studied by TVA Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — With a Southeastern power pool under consideration, Tennessee Valley Authority officials, with headquarters in Knoxville, have been studying the grid system used in England. David E. Lilienthal, TVA power director, visited England to study power pools and also discussed them with World Power Conference engineers who visited TVA projects.

Mr. Lilienthal believes power pools "have the greatest possibilities, when worked out in a technically and economically sound manner by those who know about them."

Public Schools Reopen In Springfield, Ohio

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 18 (AP)—Classes resumed today at Springfield's schools—12,300 pupils and 381 teachers returning to their desks for the first time since Nov. 6.

The board of education which closed the schools due to a lack of operating funds agreed Monday to reopen for a four-week period while an effort is made to establish a definite financial program.

Background of Writing Held Largely to Rest on Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the National Book Fair a woman clothed in gray wool lace and bursting eagerness rushed up to an author and fluted, "Oh Mr.—um—ah—now I've caught you and you must just take a few minutes and tell me how you write all those fascinating books!"

In more temperate circles they call it "the background of writing" and there is a great deal about the subject that can be told aspiring writers—and some experienced writers too—by such a man as Hervey Allen. Mr. Allen considers the background of writing not only a universal subject, but one of the most comprehensive in the world as well, and his taste doesn't run in the direction of writing a book about it, but out of considerable thought he has come to some conclusions.

Affects His Writing

"Manifestly," Mr. Allen says, "everything that any author writes flows out of his own experience; so that anything and everything he does, everything that happens to him, affects his writing. Out of this general mass of experience that forms the background of writing, a few salient influences can be touched on which, if they are not crucial, are at least vastly important and, perhaps, even more to the point, somewhat controllable. Let us call them the attitude of a writer, toward certain things in his background.

"The first of them is the writer's attitude toward the medium in which he works. That is, words, the stuff of literature, the language by and in which the writer conveys himself to his audience. Here is one item in the consideration of language which every writer should think about and to which I feel sure very few people, either writers or readers, give adequate thought. How, where and to what extent has an author learned to talk?

Years of Infancy

"It is the first, vital, two or three, or at the utmost four or five, years of infancy and childhood that, in reality, condition the utterances of even the most erudite and intelligent pen.

"By no means can any writer escape from those habits of speech locked within him forever by the conditioning of infancy. All that he afterwards does in the realm of literature is only a superstructure. For early in childhood is the time when the vocabulary, the rhythms, the basic grammatical structure, . . . are forever outlined and founded . . .

"So let us not forget the overwhelming importance of language in the background of writing. There is a tendency to do so. We tend to feel that the man of ideas, the versatile, sensitive and intelligent person, particularly the aesthetic and artistic personality, is more or less bound to be a good writer. It doesn't necessarily follow. For the medium of writing is language; and the person with wonderful ideas—world-shaking ideas, maybe—may not have learned to talk, and so cannot possibly present to others what he feels and probably only dimly thinks.

Most Universal

"English is the most universal means of communication the world has ever known, and it will take a good deal to persuade me that some person has found something a great deal better. Nor is English a congeries of vastly differing dialects. It has dialects, but they are minor and are tending to die out, while the language as a whole not only changes little but, as communication and intercourse is speeded up throughout the world, it becomes more and more a universal tongue. Even pronunciations tend to disappear when the language is written, and appears on the page.

"So that is seems to me the big factor in the background of modern writing is English. It is important both for writers and readers not to have romantic, silly or erroneous theories about it—about language. But it is particularly important for the writer, if he wishes to convey himself to the majority of civilized mankind.

Other Things

"Of course, lots of things are in the background of writing. The writer must be able to see them if they are to be of much use to him. It is a theory of mine, though not exclusively mine, that those who dwell exclusively in cities have, in modern times—due to the peculiarly intense and special backbround the modern industrial city provides—become the most parochial of writers. They are obviously lost, ill at ease, even scared when they leave their highly specialized and so circumscribed and particular environ-ment. This, for the writer, is enormously unfortunate. Only a minute portion of the earth is cumbered by cities, and most of the people do not dwell in them.

"In other words, an enormous area of the background of literature—even the understanding of the literature of the past which is so overwhelmingly countryfied as it were, in its illusions and setting—is lost to the writer with the close, city mind. He cannot see a landscape, and I begin to suspect that he cannot apprehend human character. For one thing he knows nothing about animals, wild or tame, and much of human nature—all the basic patterns of man's behavior—is to be learned and seen in its stark simplicity in animals. I am not a dog or horse lover, in the usual and silly meaning of that term. I am speaking of something deeper, more profound; acquaintance with farms, the habits and the driving motives of life in the animal kingdom, to which man largely belongs."

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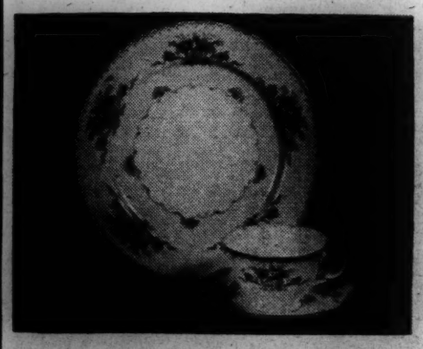
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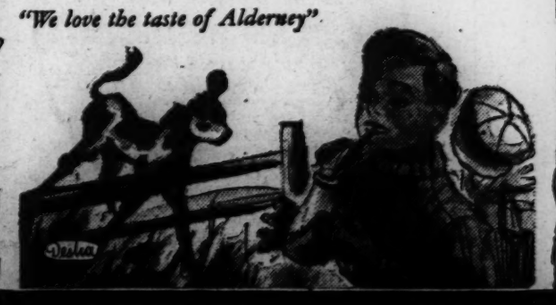
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Revival of Swiss Prosperity Likely to Follow Devaluation; Government Controls Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There is undoubtedly a new hope of a revival of prosperity in which Switzerland will share.

Devaluation of the Swiss franc was resisted as long as possible. If the French had remained faithful to their repeated promises, there would have been no step taken by the Swiss to reduce the value of their money. Such a procedure, in a country which has always maintained the tradition of strict honesty in commercial dealings, was regarded by nearly everybody as improper. Voluntarily, therefore, the Swiss would never be guilty of depreciation.

But it was not their fault if their neighbors rendered their position untenable. Although the Swiss, unlike the French, had never before devaluated, and had refused to follow the French 10 years ago, on this occasion the conditions were altogether different. There was not a large country in the world which had not devaluated.

On All Sides

The British had diminished the pound, the Americans had lopped 40 per cent off the dollar. The Russian ruble was unquoted, while there were several varieties of the German mark. Italy had made a gallant effort to stay higher than France in the monetary scale, but it was nevertheless living on depreciated lire. Economic exchanges were already almost impossible. With the French defection, and the accompanying clatter of falling currencies throughout Europe, the Swiss, though with the Dutch the last to succumb, could hold out no longer.

The decision to devaluate by 30 per cent was taken quietly. Both financiers and public realized that the authorities were compelled to act as they did by force majeure and had been quite helpless. There could therefore be no question of dishonor, of deliberate fraud. That being so, the advantages of the measure were seen to be considerable.

There was at once some relief in the cost of living, especially for visitors on whom Switzerland largely depends. Possibilities of greater exportation immediately presented themselves, for the cost of production, expressed in foreign money, was substantially lowered. In short, though for reasons of financial morality, Switzerland would never willingly have devaluated, it was with relief that the news was received.

The importance of not allowing prices to get out of hand was, however, perceived. It might be supposed that traders and others would hurry to obtain extra profits. That would be an erroneous assumption if applied generally, since on the whole the Swiss traders are remarkably scrupulous. But since the authorities must take precautions not against the better but against the worse citizens, it was resolved to forbid augmentation of prices without adequate cause recognized by the Government.

There were to be no increases in wholesale and retail prices, in hotel charges, in the rates for electricity, gas, and water, in professional fees, in rents.

Will Prices Go Up?

Obviously, if prices shoot up, wages must be raised accordingly, and the cost of production will return to the same relation to world prices—that is to say, far too high—as before. Devaluation would be a vain gesture.

But it is easy to talk of controlling prices. It is not so easy to prevent a gradual rise unless there is some restoration of free trade. An effective reduction of tariffs is regarded in economic quarters as an essential condition for the maintenance, or even lowering, of the present level. With a quick appreciation of the needs of the hour, the Federal Council decided to render far more supple the existing regime of restrictions. Certain quotas must be abolished, and certain tariffs cut. These measures have a regulating effect on the economy of the country, and it is hoped that there will be stability of prices and wages. The benefits of a momentary speculation in acquired stocks would be nothing compared to the permanent benefits to be derived from the new stimulus to trade. Happily, even those who have not given much thought to economics realized the need of cooperating, and it would seem that the transition from the old to the new franc has been accomplished without undue difficulty.

Each class of the population has seen where its true interest lies. The shopkeeper has seen that it is not in higher prices but in larger sales. The manufacturer has seen the opportunity of selling abroad again. The hotel keeper is anxious to welcome the visitor in greater numbers. The workman understands that a sudden rise in wages, which would mean a corresponding rise in prices, would not enable him to purchase more, and would leave the problem of unemployment where it is today, whereas an acceptance of the new conditions should mean a massive decrease of unemployment.

So that those who refused to envisage the possibility of devaluation, instead of indulging in idle criticism when it was decreed, rallied round the Government in order to make the most of the opportunities of economic recovery of which Switzerland, as much as any country in Europe, stands in need.

Baby Chugger Says 'Pop-Pop-Pop'

Gladys Dawson and Her "Pee-Wee" Motorcycle

Reich Files Second Protest On Soviet 'Suspect' Arrests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 17—A second official protest has been made by the German Government against the arrest of German citizens in the U. S. S. R.

It is stated that no less than 23 Germans are now held although no definite charges have been made known.

Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, German Ambassador to Moscow, has gone back posthaste to the Russian capital from the Caucasus, and it is understood that he had an interview with Maxim Litvinoff, Russia's Foreign Commissar, this afternoon, at which he expressed the German Government's indignation.

Drastic Move Considered

Very little about the affair has been allowed to appear in the German press, but informed circles hold the view that no retaliation is likely from the German side at present, although the possibility of drastic action is undoubtedly being considered in the event of no satisfaction being obtained.

After much difficulty the German Embassy at Moscow has been able to extract the names of 14 of the arrested men and women, as well as the fact that they are accused of committing offenses against that article of the Criminal Code which provides for capital punishment for acts of espionage, terrorism and action calculated to injure the Soviet State.

Little Known as Yet

Although some of the accused have now been under arrest 10 days, the exact nature of the charges against them is still unknown.

It is stated here that nine Germans have been arrested at Moscow, 12 at Leningrad, one at Kharkoff, one at Novosibirsk.

The German authorities are not at all sanguine of obtaining the release of the accused men. Indeed the Soviet Government is understood to have made it clear that it intends to bring them all to trial. Meanwhile a strong censorship has been clamped down in Moscow.

The possibility of the Germans having to stand trial before what everyone here is sure would be a biased courdt, arouses considerable misgivings in view of the present strained relations between the two countries. The precedent of the English Metro-Vickers employees' trial in 1933 is recalled in this connection.

The grounds of the German protest are that the Soviet has committed a breach of the Soviet-German Treaty of 1925 in which the signatories undertook to give one another notice when arresting nationals of the other state.

Mme. Shumann-Heink

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 18 (AP)—Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, who passed on here last night, was one of the world's most beloved opera and concert singers. Born in Prague, June 15, 1861, the daughter of an Austrian army officer, Major Hans Rossler, and Carlotta Goldman, a singer, Madame Schumann-Heink was taught her art, first by her mother, and later the great teachers, Krebs and Wullner.

In 1878 she scored a tremendous success at Gratz in a concert and was engaged by the Dresden Opera, where her success led to an engagement in Hamburg. There she was classed as a "utility singer" until the absence of a prima donna put her into the principal role in "Carmen" and catapulted her to stardom.

Later she was invited to sing at Bayreuth, the greatest honor a Wagnerian singer can achieve. In 1898, she signed a 10-year contract with the Berlin Opera, with provisions for winter visits to New York to sing with the Metropolitan.

In 1904, she signed a contract with Maurice Grau and came to New York to make her permanent home. She named her youngest baby George Washington. In 1914, she settled in San Diego, Calif., where she lived between operatic and concert engagements.

During the World War, she was one of the most active workers in the American cause, although she had sons on both sides of the conflict.

She was married three times, in 1882 to Ernest Heink; in 1893 to Paul Schumann, and from 1905 to 1914 to George Rapp.

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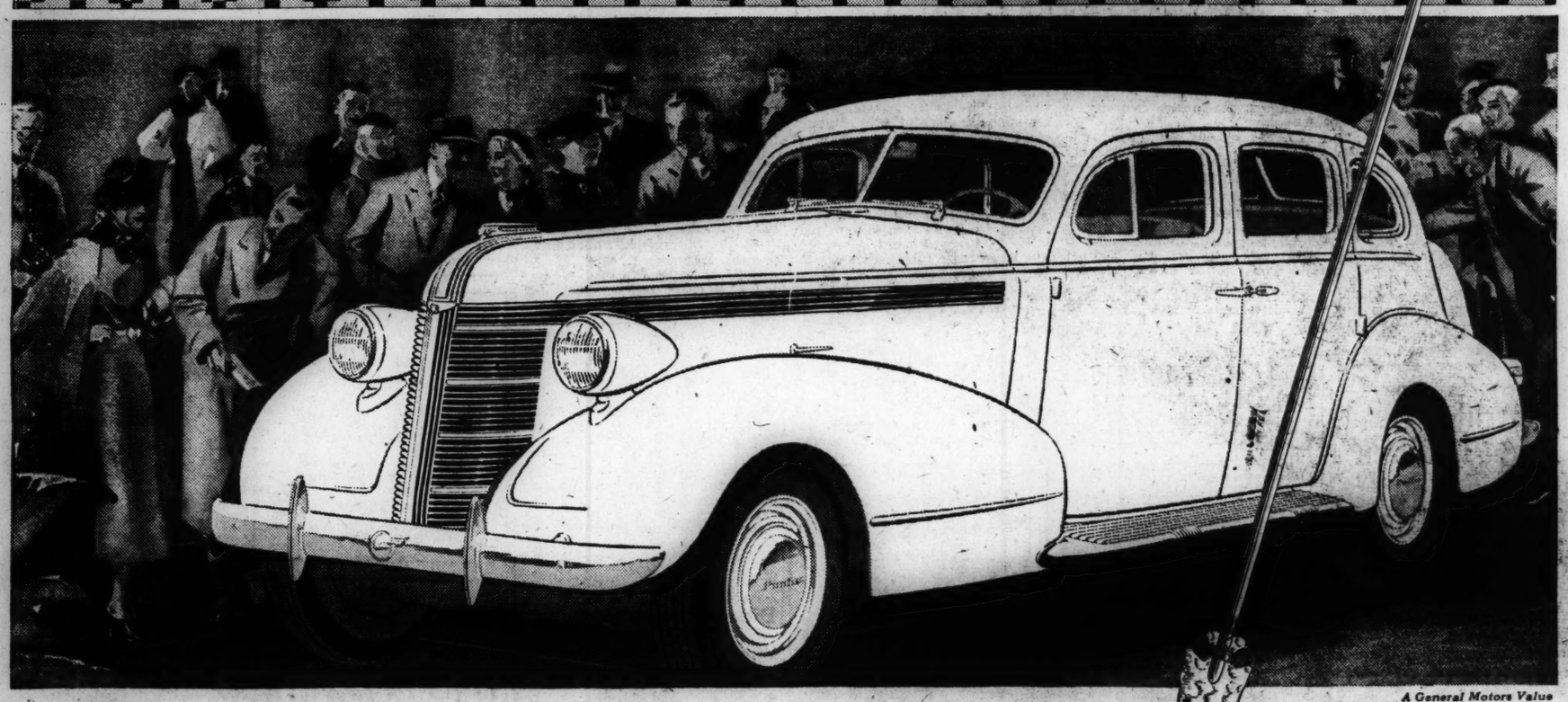

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How Security Act Operates: Answers to Some Questions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Why did my employer receive today a form called "SS 4," to be filled out for the Government?

This was an initial step to put the old age pension section of the Security Act into effect Jan. 1.

Will I get a pension?

Yes, if you reach 65 after 1941 and if you meet the other requirements.

What other requirements?

Principally, you must work in an employment covered by the law at least one day in each of five different years beginning with 1937, and must have at least $2000 credited to your "wage account."

My "account?"

Your employer, if you work in business or industry, is to be given an "identification number." You soon will get an application blank for an "account number." On this account will be kept a record of your earnings, as reported periodically by the employer. The size of your monthly Government check after you reach 65 will be based on this record.

Who Are Not Covered?

What workers are not covered?

Farm and domestic help, casual laborers, ships' crews, employees of federal, state or local governments, the self-employed, and employees of railroads (who come under another pension law), and of religious, educational, charitable and scientific institutions.

Suppose I teach school or am out of work, will I get an account?

You can apply for one, and any wages you get from a covered employment in years to come will be entered on it.

Where will the money for the pensions come from?

The wages of the 26,000,000 employees affected and the pay rolls in those shops each are to be taxed 1 per cent in 1937, and up to 3 per cent in 1949 and thereafter.

Who pays?

The boss must deduct your portion from your pay envelope, match it and turn the money over to the Government monthly. The first payment is due Feb. 28, on January wages and pay rolls.

Will I get back as much as I contribute?

More—the maximum tax is 3 per cent and the least anyone will get back is one half of 1 per cent more than that.

Suppose I go on working after 65?

Then your check will be held up for every month in which you receive wages from a covered employment.

Staying Out and Getting In

Can I stay out of the plan?

No, if you work in business or industry.

Can I buy my way in if I own a store?

No, the benefits are not so purchasable.

My uncle has one clerk in his shoe store. Must he report?

Yes.

When will that clerk and I get our applications to fill out?

Your employers must report this week. Employees will get their questionnaires Nov. 24 to be returned by Dec. 5.

Suppose I lose my card and forget the "account number?"

First, you are expected to report the number to the employer as a check, so it can be traced through him. Second, your birthplace and parents' names are to be filed to help trace down your number if other means fail.

If I don't receive an application blank, what then?

It is your responsibility and that of your employer to get blanks from the post office?

When do the pensions begin?

In January, 1942.

Suppose I work several years and then lose my job, can I collect anything at that time?

Comes Under Another Head

Not under the old age benefit system. Another section of the Security Act is designed to promote unemployment insurance by the states to take care of such instances.

Does the Federal Government administer that?

No, old age pensions is the only section administered from Washington.

If I need more than the pension to retire on after 1941, will I get it?

No; the amount depends solely on what earnings have been credited to your account.

How about the movie actor who saves his money and has an independent income?

Independent income makes no difference; the checks will go out to the eligibles just the same at a minimum of $10 and a maximum of $85 a month.

Suppose I die before reaching 65?

Your estate will be entitled to 3½ per cent of the amount recorded on your wage account.

Engineers Award Medal

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, an annual award, will be presented to Edward Bausch of Rochester, on Dec. 1, the offices of the society announced yesterday. The Hoover medal will be awarded to Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, at a dinner the following night.

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Vigilantes Deny Working in Dark To Curb Autoists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Correcting a misunderstanding of the manner in which the American Legion's "40 and 8" vigilante system in this State operates in its drive to curb reckless driving, T. C. Waters, Wenatchee, director of highway safety for the State voiture of "40 and 8," said that in no case is prosecution of a vigilante-reported traffic violation conducted without the legal steps customarily involved in any other arrest.

Mr. Waters referred particularly to a reported statement that the vigilantes "are not called upon to testify during the trials."

"This understanding of our newly developed system of assisting constituted authorities with enforcement of traffic laws is erroneous," he declared. "We recognize that such a procedure would be altogether un-American and contrary to all principles of good government and just administering of the laws. What we actually do, however, is this:

How Vigilantes Proceed

"Upon witnessing a traffic violation, the vigilante checks the nature of the violation upon a card form, of which he is supplied with several. This card is signed by the observer and mailed to the state highway patrol office, and gives sufficient information so that the violator can be given a fair warning by means of a specially prepared card. After two or three warnings, the offender should be called to appear before the local state highway patrolman, who will reprimand him orally. Up to this point the vigilante's identity need not be revealed.

"In extreme cases, however," Mr. Waters explained, "it may be necessary for the member noting the violation to swear out a warrant for the offender's arrest or to appear as a complaining witness at the trial. In this way the defendant has the right to face his accuser, which at once takes our organization out of the OGPU category."

Since its organization here less than two years ago as the result of a wave of traffic fatalities, the "40 et 8 Safety Council" has grown into a statewide voiture of units cooperating with the state highway patrol system.

Has Threefold Purpose

It's purpose is threefold: education of the public on highway safety through a course prescribed by the National Safety Council; second, enforcement through reporting violators to authorities with the card system; third, engineering, by cooperating to eliminate unwarranted hazards on streets and highways and in reporting reporting bad corners and street intersections which are not safely marked.

"Very few arrests have been found necessary," Mr. Waters said, "largely because most of our traffic violations are the result of carelessness and lack of thought rather than a will to do wrong; and since our co-operation with authorities, there has been a marked decrease in traffic accidents. Our main purpose is to help make our highways safer."

The list of vigilantes is first submitted to the state patrol officer in the local district for approval.

How Government Finds 'Living Index'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 18

THE Department of Labor's "cost-of-living index," which the United States Steel Corporation proposes to use as a basis for adjusting wages to prices, covers everything from automobiles to lead pencils.

The index, based on reports from more than 4000 retailers in 51 cities on prices of 238 items, includes food, clothing, fuel and light, household furnishing and miscellaneous.

Once every quarter, investigators visit each of the reporting retailers. Prices are compiled in Washington, and then "weighted" to make them reflect the budget of an average family.

British Industry Rallied to Cause Of Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Service to the community and not personal gain is the true purpose of industry and commerce, declared Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, British industrialist, when addressing a conference of management associations at Balliol College here recently.

Mr. Rowntree maintained that many world difficulties have been caused because this fundamental commercial function has been forgotten by business magnates.

Real Purpose Forgotten

"Instead of service to the community we are making personal gain the purpose of industry," he declared, "and believe me when you have 40,000,000 on a little island all making personal gain their object you have the stage set for a first-rate fight.

"This is," he added, "no basis on which to build a successful industry or a happy and prosperous people.

"The community cannot exist without industry and commerce; it would starve in a few days. The basic purpose of industry therefore is to enable the community to live at all; and then enable it to live healthily, happily and comfortably. Most of the difficulties which confront the world today arise from the fact that this basic purpose of industry has been forgotten."

Change in Attitude

Mr. Rowntree went on to say that in his opinion those who believe "the people of Britain are far too sensible" to start an industrial fight on a large scale are failing to read the writing on the wall. They must not, he said, ignore the personal change which has come over the mentality of the workers.

If they do, and in so doing let things drift, they will merely, he continued, play into the hands of extremists of the Left and Right and instead of evolutionary progress they will have a Communist-Fascist conflict.

On the question of wages, Mr. Rowntree declared that capital should take no surplus profits whatever until a reasonable living wage has been granted to all workers.

"High wages," he stated, "are essential to continued prosperity."

English Parchment Plant Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANT, Eng.—The days when paper was unknown, and when documents which had to be preserved were inscribed on parchment, are recalled by the closing of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the few remaining parchment factories in England.

Ancient records tell of a parchment factory on this site for 1000 years or so. A spring of hard water wells up here through hundreds of feet of chalk, and finally gravel, which is most suitable for this industry. Water plays a big part in the making of parchment, and with only two exceptions, the methods and tools used have never changed throughout the centuries.

A modern machine driven by steam for splitting the sheepskins was introduced, and a modern chemical formula for removing stains. By the old method the outer skin was scraped away and was wasted, whereas the introduction of the splitting machine saved this for use in book-binding and for use as light leather, the inner only being used for parchment.

At present the greatest demand for parchment comes from the United States for use for university diplomas and certificates, but there is not sufficient demand to keep the factory working full time, hence the closing down.

Richest Farm State

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Cash income of California farmers in 1935 was 10½ per cent greater than the year previous. According to A. A. Brock, director of the State Department of Agriculture, the total of $522,886,000 makes California the richest farm state in the Union.

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Remington Rand Ends Negotiations With Union Heads

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Remington-Rand, Inc., yesterday announced it had terminated negotiations with union leaders representing strikers at its plants at Syracuse and Ilion, N. Y., and Middletown, Conn.

A statement explaining this decision issued at the company's executive offices follows:

The fifteenth approach to the Remington-Rand management by or in behalf of the unions seeking a basis for calling off the strike which is keeping a small minority of factory employees out of work was unsuccessful today because the unions demanded their members be employed on day shifts instead of night shifts. So far as the management is concerned, this ends the conferences.

Production on Increase

Remington-Rand refused to displace members of its present working force who have brought production up to a greater volume and a higher state of efficiency than prevailed before the strike last May. The management advised union leaders that under no circumstances will it make any agreement with the unions as such, without a majority of all workers voting for union recognition.

Francis Fenton, A. F. of L. organizer, sought the most recent of the conferences which in each instance has been at union solicitation. Mr. Fenton stated that the unions were ready to call off the strike and desired to find some basis for getting their members back to work as soon as possible.

Conference at Impasse

A program of re-employment on night shifts was worked out. Fenton then called in Claire Bellows, Syracuse; Harold Beer, Ilion, and Hjalmar Anderson, Middletown, Conn., heads of the respective local unions. They insisted that strikers should be returned to their former positions on day shifts, replacing present employees. Here the conference reached an impasse.

The company informed union leaders that at the present rate that strikers are daily returning to work, a large percentage of the minority who have not yet returned will shortly be employed.

Idaho Fire Lookout Problem for Builders

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Bald Mountain lookout house, at an altitude of 10,000 feet in central Idaho, has been completed by the Sawtooth National forest service. It is equipped with the latest type fire-finding apparatus and commands a 150-mile view from Mt. Hyndman on the east to Minidoka on the west.

As a safeguard against high winds and storms, the observatory is bolted to a foundation of rock and anchored with quarter-inch cables stretched from the corners of the building to large rocks buried in the ground 30 feet away. In construction of the building approximately 9000 pounds of material had to be dragged four miles up the mountain on a stone boat drawn by horses. The several hundred gallons of water used in the cement and mortar were obtained by taking 50-gallon steel drums to the peak and filling them with snow.

Protection against lightning has been provided by an intricate system of copper wiring which extends around the building just below the roof, and at the base under the ground.

Natural Science Educator Named in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 — W. Stephen Thomas has been appointed director of the new educational department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, it was announced Nov. 16 by Charles M. B. Cadwalader, managing director of the academy. Mr. Thomas plans to make a thorough study of the educational opportunities of the academy, and will visit comparable institutions in other cities to examine educational work. On the results of this study will be based the immediate plans for developing the academy's program of co-operation with public and private schools in this territory.

A graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Thomas has been a member of several expeditions to Central America and Haiti and has served as a national park ranger naturalist. He has been connected, also, with the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Diesel Development Revealed in Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18—The development of the diesel engine industry is shown in a motion picture exhibited each Tuesday evening this fall, free to the public, at the Jourden Diesel school in Philadelphia. Application of diesel power to ships, lighting plants for stores and factories, streamlined trains, flying boats, dirigibles and automobiles is illustrated.

A record enrollment in both day and evening classes at the Jourden schools in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., and Pittsburgh is reported.

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Shanghai Drive to Educate Masses Lifts 184,205 Out of Illiteracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—During the initial year of a drive against illiteracy conducted by the Chinese-administered area of Shanghai, 184,205 students of both sexes and covering a wide range of ages successfully passed their examinations as able to read and write in simple Chinese.

A survey conducted between April and June of last year showed that the total illiterate population of the Chinese areas was 434,452.

Following three months of preparation, including the survey just mentioned, the first shot in the war against illiteracy was fired with the opening of schools on July 1, 1935. "Chinese character writing schools," under 200 teachers selected through competitive examinations, went to work. During the first period between July 1 and Aug. 31, the city was divided into 22 districts with 220 schools where a total of 712 classes for adults and 302 classes for children gave a simple course to 54,542 students.

The second period began Sept. 5 and was concluded Nov. 31. During this time 1043 classes for adults, 66 for children and five advanced classes were conducted, with a total enrollment of 60,139.

A third period between Dec. 3 and Feb. 26 had a total enrollment of 57,240 students in 217 schools conducting 811 classes for adults, 186 classes for children and 107 classes for advanced students.

In the fourth period between March 7 and May 31, a total of 62,011 students enrolled in 222 schools with 886 classes for adults, 178 for children and 21 advanced classes. The courses evidently showed a growth in popularity as word spread of their work.

All told, there were conducted a total of 3453 classes for adults, 732 for children and 133 for advanced workers to give a total of 4318 classes and a total enrollment of 233,932 students. Of this number, 168,899 participated in qualitative examinations with 115,315 passing the tests successfully, 36,787 failing, 16,797 told to make up and 56,415 absent. In addition were 45,695 students of private "character-reading schools" who successfully passed the examinations. These figures, combined with 23,195 who made up in their examinations, give the total of 184,205 former illiterates who can now read and write simple letters and compositions as result of the city's mass education campaign.

Architect Stresses Need to Cut Cost Of Assembling House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Reduction of the cost of assembling a house is described by Harvey Wiley Corbett, New York architect, as one of the first objectives in slum elimination in the United States through mass production.

"The cost of assembling a Ford automobile is only 1 per cent of its price, but the assembling cost of a house is all of 60 per cent of the price," Mr. Corbett told the American Institute here last night.

This charge for assembling the parts making up houses, he said, was due to the presence of brick, plaster, lumber, nails, shingles and other material, much of which would have to be eliminated in pre-fabricated dwellings.

"The mass production house will not be possible until its units can be manufactured completely in a factory, including all wiring and switches, all plumbing and all service items, such as stoves, sinks, lighting, curtains and door bells," he said.

Spanish Fascists Capture Food Ship

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Lloyds has announced that the Norwegian steamer Lisken, carrying food to the Spanish Government-held city of Valencia, was seized by insurgent warships and escorted to Vigo.

The announcement said the vessel had been chartered by the Commercial Attaché of the Spanish Embassy at London to carry 1005 tons of potatoes from Dundee to Spain. The cargo would be unloaded in the insurgent port today, Lloyds said they had been informed.

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Come in and visit our Men's Corner—First Floor

Greater Help to Journalism Planned by Sigma Delta Chi; Committee to Study Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 18—Foundation stones from which is expected to arise a unique professional organization of newspapermen and others in varied branches of public information work were laid in the twenty-first convention of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, which closed a four-day session here Nov. 15.

The major part of the foundation in fact, has been laid during the 27 years in which the fraternity has built up a body of 8000 alumni with news training and of 400 undergraduates in 38 college or university schools of journalism. The present convention figuratively laid a few more trowels of mortar and set about to determine what sort of a superstructure should go on this foundation to make it most useful to American journalism in the broadest sense.

Common Ground

Speakers in the convention emphasized that the fraternity offers a common ground nowhere else available for editors, publishers, reporters, the country press, the city press, publicity, advertising and radio men to meet and lay bridges of understanding between groups which have their own distinctive and sometimes even antagonistic trade organizations, and so to thresh out mutual problems raised by the changing development of communications. A resolution in the closing session authorized the executive council to set up a committee to study the needs and draft a proposal or proposals to broaden or reorganize the alumni activity of the fraternity in the field of working journalism.

Whether this shall take the direction of forming an organization somewhat in the nature of the British Institute of Journalists or whether it shall be simply a strengthening of graduate activities within the framework of Sigma Delta Chi—suggestions which were discussed—or whether it may take some other form rests entirely upon the study that is to be made, it was said.

Points Emphasized

Two points, however, were emphasized in a resolution by an alumni conference. These are that the proposed new setup is not intended to conflict with any existing organization of newspaper employees or employers, this apparently referring to the Newspaper Guild or the publishers' association, nor to alter the present undergraduate chapters of the fraternity.

Next year's convention will be held at Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan., at a date to be determined. Charters were granted to new chapters in Louisiana State University and South Dakota State College. Ten alumni chapters were formed during the last year and 17 others.

Walter M. Harrison, managing editor of the Daily Oklahoman and retiring honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, speaking at the annual banquet, criticized the extreme partisanism of some metropolitan newspapers which he said had discredited the influence of journalism in the recent election and gave strong commendation to The Christian Science Monitor for the impartiality, objectivity and completeness of its news coverage and editorial interpretation of the campaign.

Great Hazards

Commenting on the intended new alumni program, Carl P. Miller, retiring president, now chairman of the executive council, said:

"There are great hazards in any policy which will make Sigma Delta Chi in the long run an appendage to any economic organization representing only one branch of its membership. Let Sigma Delta Chi establish all of the principles that are sound, governing the employment of editorial men, and advance the machinery for the accomplishment of these principles; but let it refrain from attempting to force principles down anybody's throat. It is only a delusion to believe that such a forcing can be done peaceably.

"Journalism and the public are best served by the employment of men of integrity, adequately prepared in the gathering, dissemination and interpretation of news, by reasonable assurances to those men of security of tenure, by providing those men with the best possible working conditions, and by remunerating them adequately for the important services they perform. It is possible for a newspaper to set up such standards of its own and to have, through its executives, such personal relationships with its men as to make unnecessary the hazardous injection of any outside entity."

Primary Objectives

In the alumni conference, Tully Nettleton, the new president, advocated that the primary objectives of the broadened organization should be to foster increased proficiency of its members in methods of news-gathering and presentation, to provide shop-talk forums for analysis and discussion of journalistic problems as a form of continuing education to keep abreast of new developments in communications and to encourage research and reportorial talent by making awards for excellence. Another present activity of the fraternity is the maintenance of a personnel bureau for placement of trained employees.

"Such an organization must inevitably also take an interest in the economic welfare of newspaper workers and especially those in the lower paid ranks," Mr. Nettleton continued. "But neither its interests nor its methods need interfere with the Newspaper Guild on one side nor clash with the American Society of Newspaper Editors on the other.

Aiding Young Workers

"We are interested in helping young newspapermen learn how to do a better job. That is in the interests of editors and publishers. We believe many progressive editors and publishers will respond to appeals of reasonableness to join in raising minimum wages and so laying the financial foundation for better standards of professional work. If or where other employers do not respond to this appeall but seem to understand only the language of pressure and numbers, let us recognize that service of collective bargaining as the legitimate field and function of the guild," he advised.

King's Reach on the Thames Named in Memory of King George V

Topical

View From Westminster Bridge Shows First Half of 'Reach' Which Stretches to London Bridge

King Edward VIII Sent Message of Appreciation at Unveiling of Panel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Previously a reach without a name, the span of the Thames from London bridge to Westminster bridge now bears the title King's reach.

A panel on the Water Arch gate, opposite the Temple gardens on the Embankment, records the new name of this stretch of river, a name given to this part of the Thames in honor of King George's silver jubilee last year.

King Edward sent a message when the panel was unveiled. "I am indeed glad," his message said, "to think that the reach will always be associated with the memory of my beloved father."

King's reach is the only stretch of the Thames to be officially named. Before it had been one of the only reaches without any name at all.

Other Thames reaches have taken their names from people and place, like Bugsbies Reach, named unofficially after a gardener who threw his refuse into the river.

Austro-Reich Trade Increases After Non-intervention Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Removal of the 1000-mark tax levied by the Third Reich on all German tourists to Austria since June 1, 1933, is the outsanding item in the trade and tourist traffic agreements between Austria and Germany which have been officially ratified by both countries.

These agreements, foreshadowed in the political non-intervention pact signed between the two states July 11 last, were initialled Aug. 12 by representatives of both governments.

Not only the 1000-mark, tax but also other restrictions upon travel between the countries concerned disappear.

German tourists to Austria can henceforth obtain without the special permission of the foreign exchange department, a sum of 500 marks ($200 at the present rate) per person per month over and above the ordinary free amount of 10 marks in letters of credit for a maximum stay of three months in Austria. In special cases this total sum of 1500 marks can also be increased. All such sums must be entered on the passports.

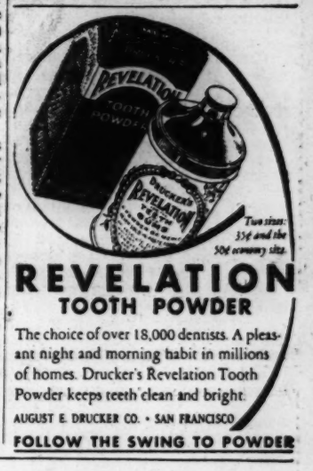
This new araringement makes travel to Austria distinctly easier for Germans than travel to most other countries. If they wish to travel, for example, to the United States or England, which have no special tourist arrangements with Germany, unless they participate in specially organized tours, German tourists are permitted to take out only 10 marks o $4.

It is doubtful whether much use will be made of this new concession to Austria during the next few months since this present summer season has almost ended for German tourists. But removal of the restrictions is certain to find a welcome echo on both sides of the frontier and raises hopes of a better winter season at skiing resorts in the Austrian Tyrol.

The new trade arrangements have also provided for imports here during the near future of Austrian timber, cheese and cream, while it is hoped considerably to increase the German coal export to Austria during the next few months.

Frontier traffic conditions between both states have also been satisfactorily arranged so that frontier nationals on one side working or trading on the other can obtain the customary frontier passes, thus waiving the necessity for passports.

All these trade arrangements are generally regarded here as simply a preliminary and temporary understanding, the first stage to later discussions which will point the way to a far-reaching economic agreement between these neighbor states.



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TOOTH POWDER
The choice of over 18,000 dentists. A pleasant night and morning habit in millions of homes. Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder keeps teeth clean and bright.
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO. • SAN FRANCISCO
FOLLOW THE SWING TO POWDER

Alumnus Honors Wofford College In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Three new scholarships have been offered to Wofford College students interested in economic research during the coming year by R. Carlisle Folger of New York, 1909 Wofford alumnus and assistant to the vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In a letter to the college faculty, he asks what the men who graduate in June are going to do about the vexatious economic problems of their days.

"They, as the future business men of the nation, and not the politicians, the theorists and the governmental bureaucracies," he says, "will repair the damaged business and social structure, and make our country a better place to live and work in. Their years in college are as nothing if they have not been equipped even in some small measure to cope resolutely and intelligently with the economic problems they shall presently encounter.

"I conceive it to be the privilege of an alumnus to do something better about such matters. I am prepared to do this now, though in a small way, by offering awards to students for evidence of such study and research in these specified subjects, reflecting range and intensity of research and study, skill and excellence in preparation of views and facts, and soundness of conclusion and judgments reached."

The three prizes are as follows: First, an award equal to one year's tuition and dues at Wofford; second, one half of such cost; third, a cash contribution of $25, provided the sums of all such awards do not exceed $250.

Simplicity to Mark New Oregon Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The new State Capitol of Oregon, to replace the 59-year-old structure burned in 1935, will be of modernized Grecian simplicity, with Goodhue Livingston of New York city, to complete the design which was awarded first place in a nationwide contest in which 123 architects participated. The building will cost $2,200,000. The winning architect will receive 6 per cent of the cost, from which he must pay an Oregon associate one-third. Construction is made possible by a federal grant of 45 per cent for a $2,500,000 structure, the State to pay the remainder out of its general fund. Furnishings and other expenses are estimated as an additional $500,000. The building will be 400 by 164 feet with a 166-foot tower.

The new Capitol, three stories high, will stand on the site of the original structure, across the street from Williamette University. On the front of the building will be two carvings representing covered wagon and pony express days. In the rotunda will be murals depicting the early history of the State. Simplicity, convenience and service will be emphasized throughout the building.

The winning architect receives a prize of $7500. In addition cash prizes of $1500 each were awarded the designers of the five other plants. These are Wesley Sherwood Bessell, New York city; DeYoung & Moscoquitz, New York city, associated with Karl W. Rosenberg of Oregon; John A. Thomas and Gerald A. Holmes, New York city; Walter Thomas Karcher & Livingston Smith, Philadelphia and W. P. Day, San Francisco.

Selection of the design was by a special "jury," whose members were not known until the contest closed. They included Walter Horstmann Thomas, Philadelphia and David Clark Allison, Los Angeles, architects; E. B. MacNaughton, Portland, Ore., banker; T. Harry Banfield, Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Gordon Voorhies, Medford, members of the Oregon Capitol Commission. Carl G. Gould, Seattle architect, has been technical advisor for the commission.

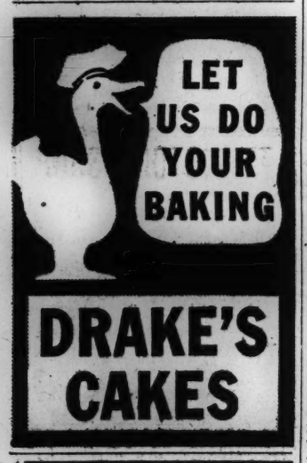
Texas Has Many Resources

Texas has between 90 and 100 natural resources in sufficient quantities for commercialization, the Texas Economic Conference reports.

Calender of Truth

$1 and 20 Christmas Cards or Calendar of Truth and BEAUTIFUL BOX of GIFT WRAPPINGS

C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



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The World's Thinnest RIBBON CANDY

Attractive Holiday Wrappings

8 FLAVORS - HOME PURE

"It Melts in Your Mouth"

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The Smart Christmas Gift

LOW RAIL FARES to FLORIDA

In the ONLY Completely Air-Conditioned Trains to Florida

ONE WAY COACH FARES

	From Boston	From New York
SAVANNAH	$19.91	$14.41
JACKSONVILLE	22.49	16.99
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(berth charges, etc., extra)	From Boston	From New York
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all fares via H. G. B. 90c higher one-way; $1.80 round-trip

also low round-trip fares—15, 18 or 30 days, 6 months and 9 months

ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIAL

First Trip December 10th

Through sleeping cars, Boston to Florida

Consult Local Ticket Agent or S. B. MURDOCK, G.P.A. 8 West 40th Street, New York City Tel. Pennsylvania 6-3323 —or— J. A. BLASER, N.E.P.A. 210-213 Old South Building Boston, Mass. • Tel. Liberty 3634

SEABOARD RAILWAY

FORD

advances into 1937 with the

LOWEST PRICE IN YEARS

and new operating economy

THE ADDITION of a new 60-horsepower engine to the Ford line for 1937 brings you a new, low price and gives you a choice of two V-type 8-cylinder engines. 85 horsepower for maximum performance. 60 horsepower for maximum economy.

In basic design, the new 60-horsepower V-8 engine is a replica of its famous older brother—the V-8 "85." But its reduced size and weight make possible a lighter car, with lower operating costs, and the lowest Ford price in years.

The 60-horsepower engine was originally developed for use in England and France, where fuel costs are high and fuel economy is vitally important. It has been proven there for two years with brilliant success. Now, brought to America, it creates an entirely new standard of modern motoring economy!

The "60" engine is built in exactly the same body size and wheelbase, to the same advanced design, with the same comfort and convenience as the "85." It has all the distinctive Ford features for 1937. And it delivers V-8 smoothness and quietness at speeds up to 70 miles an hour.

Two engine sizes—but only one car and one purpose—to give you more miles and more satisfaction for your money in 1937. We invite you to see this very modern car at the showrooms of the nearest Ford dealer.

FORD BASE PRICES FOR 1937

$480 AND UP

At Dearborn Plant

Taxes, Delivery and Handling, Bumpers, Spare Tire and Accessories Additional

Body types available with 60 or 85 horsepower engine (without de luxe equipment): Tudor Sedan, Tudor Touring Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Five-window Coupe . . . De Luxe types, with 85-horsepower engine: Tudor Sedan, Tudor Touring Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Five-window Coupe, Roadster, Phaeton, Club Cabriolet, Convertible Cabriolet, Club Coupe, Convertible Sedan.

AUTHORIZED FORD FINANCE PLANS

$25 a month, after usual down-payment, buys any model 1937 Ford V-8 Car—from any Ford dealer—anywhere in the United States. Ask your Ford dealer about the easy payment plans of the Universal Credit Company.

FORD FEATURES FOR 1937

APPEARANCE—Distinctive modern design. Headlamps streamlined into fender aprons. Modern lid-type hood. Larger luggage space. Interiors entirely new. Slanting V-type windshield opens in all closed cars.

BRAKES—The Easy-Action Safety Brakes in the new Ford give you "the safety of steel from pedal to wheel." Cable and conduit control type. Self-energizing. About one-third less pedal pressure is required to stop the car.

BODY—All steel. Top, sides, floor and frame welded into a single steel unit of great protective strength. Safety Glass throughout at no extra charge.

COMFORT AND QUIET—A big, roomy car with extra space in the body, where you want it—not taken up by the engine under the hood. Comfort of the Ford Center-Poise Ride is increased by smoother spring-action with new pressure lubrication. New methods of mounting body and engine make this a quieter car.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

San Francisco Hails Golden Gate Spanning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18—Today this city celebrates and acknowledges the execution of another accomplishment—the bridging of its colorful and historic Golden Gate.

Following less than a week on the heels of the spectacular three-day fiesta which marked the completion of the great San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, the spanning of Golden Gate by this new arm of suspended steel, makes Californians—and particularly San Franciscans—catch their breath.

Slowly but certainly the two slender fingers of steel have reached out across the swirling waters of "the gate."

Sight for Sightseers

Thousands of Sunday sightseers have lined the heights of the bluffs each week to note the progress made. They have marveled at the speed and accuracy with which these two fingers have moved out across the water. Today the jutting girders were locked in an historic ceremony.

When the bridge is finally completed—ready for traffic—early in the spring of 1937 it will mark the realization of a dream said to have begun with the sailing of the Argonauts, in 1849, through the Gate into San Francisco bay.

Chief Engineer Joseph B. Strauss and his staff of assistants and workers took a "breather" today from their heretofore unceasing labors begun Jan. 5, 1933, to view the magnificence of this tremendous $33,500,000 suspension span.

Spans Rushing Tides

In one beautiful sweep of twin cables this 6450-foot metal rainbow is suspended across Golden Gate's mile of rushing tides that ebb and flow at nearly seven knots and have an average rise and fall of nearly eight feet.

The Golden Gate Bridge contains the longest single span in the world, and the stately towers supporting its cables are the tallest bridge towers yet built. The single center span of 4200 feet is 700 feet longer than the span of the George Washington Bridge in New York, until now the longest completed span in the world.

The bridge has one deck 90 feet wide providing a roadway of six lanes. Contrary to its sister bridge, the Bay Bridge, which allows no pedestrians, the Golden Gate Bridge when completed will have a 10½-foot sidewalk.

Will End Isolation

When the approaches are finished, the pavement laid, the final coats of paint administered, and the chain cutting ceremony is completed next spring, San Francisco's isolation will have been ended.

A quick, direct route up to the Redwood Empire and the surrounding rich agricultural country will be opened. It is expected by authorities, who have recently brought out reports, that the Golden Gate bridge should not only bring additional shoppers and business to San Francisco but that it should mean much to the north country residentially as well as in a business way, to say nothing of increased tourist trade.

It is estimated that the six lanes will have an average annual capacity of 70,000,000 trucks and automobiles—which is somewhere more than 50 times the existing ferry traffic.

Has Large Capacity

Statisticians have it figured out that "with all lanes filled and each car 70 feet apart and going 30 miles an hour 250,000 vehicles could pass over the Golden Gate Bridge in 24 hours—or more than three times the traffic over the Boulevard Link Bridge," which is one of Chicago's most heavy motor traffic centers.

One advantage the traffic experts will have is the experience now being recorded in getting great droves of sightseers across the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge. In the first 84 hours 225,000 cars had crossed the eight-mile span with an unofficial estimate that more than 1,000,000 persons had made the trip.

Heavy Celebration Traffic

Traffic has been particularly heavy during the three-day celebration, with some persons reporting they have taken as long as three hours to cross the bridge. It is stated, however, that with a normal flow of traffic the trip should take only 15 minutes.

Undoubtedly the Golden Gate trip should take less time, as even with its approaches from Marin County to San Francisco's Presidio it is somewhat shorter, being only seven miles long.

At the center of the bridge spectators who walk across and look over the edge to watch the great ocean liners pass beneath on their frequent plyings Asiaward, will be 266 feet above the water.

To cost not "more than $35,000,000," the Golden Gate Bridge is not a California State Highway Department project, as was the Bay Bridge.

How Bridge Was Built

The Golden Gate Bridge and Highway Department, which comprises the counties of San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Del Norte, nearly all of Napa County and almost half of Mendocino country was provided for in an enabling act of the State Legislature in 1923, and was organized in 1928 to finance and build the bridge.

In 1930 the people of the district voted approval on a bond issue of not to exceed $35,000,000 to build the bridge. It was November, 1932, when the first bonds were sold. They bore 4¾ per cent interest. Other sales have followed. The bond maturities range up to 1971.

As with the Bay Bridge, so-called "insurmountables" have been daringly surmounted and strides forward in the engineering profession have been made in bridging the Golden Gate.

Now as residents of the Bay area settle down to the routine of crossing the Bay Bridge they await the spring opening of their new "wonder of the world."

Final Link in Chain That Ends San Francisco's Isolation

Courtesy Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District

Golden Gate Bridge From Marin County Shore

Golden Gate Bridge Statistical Summary

Total cost	$33,500,000
Total length with approaches	9200 feet (1¾ miles)
Deepest pier	100 feet
Largest pier	90x185
Number of Piers	5 main piers
Height of towers	746 feet
Longest single span	4200 feet
Steel used	100,000 tons
Cable wire weight	22,000 tons
Cable wire length	80,000 miles
Size of cables	36½ inches
Number of wires	27,572 strands
Concrete	254,690 cubic yards
Tension in one cable	63,000,000 pounds
Cable supporting capacity	430,000,000 pounds
Pull at anchorage	126,000,000 pounds
Paint	110,000 gallons
Excavation	511,000 cubic yards
Man hours	25,000,000
Vehicle facilities	Autos only
Annual auto capacity	70,000,000
Annual truck capacity	6,000,000
Train passengers	None
Travel lanes	Six
Work started	Jan. 5, 1933
Completion date	Early in 1937

McNair Resignation Holds

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Common Pleas Court blocked today the effort of William N. McNair to regain the office of mayor. Unanimously, three judges ruled Mr. McNair's spectacular resignation Oct. 6 is "beyond recall," and that Cornelius D. Scully is lawfully mayor. Attorneys for Mr. McNair would not say immediately whether they would carry the case to the State Supreme Court.

Four Degrees to 1000 Feet

Temperature drops four degrees for every 1000 feet of altitude in the island of Hawaii.

Aryan Lawyers In Foreign Field Listed by Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Third Reich hopes the time will soon come when abroad, as at home, the interests of its subjects will be legally represented by "politically sound" lawyers of Aryan descent.

Such is the purport of a note in a recent number of the "Juristische Wochenschrift" (Juridical Weekly) commenting on the fact that Germans have often entrusted their legal affairs abroad to Jewish lawyers.

To alter this, it is now pointed out that the "Gau Ausland" (Foreign Region) of the National Socialist Jurists' Association has established a card index, extending to the whole world, of those lawyers whose racial origin, political reliability and linguistic and professional qualifications entitle them to represent German interests in foreign states.

At the moment, this card index is not so complete that a suitable advocate can be nominated for any legal case arising anywhere in the world.

Study Groups of the EMMA DUNN METHOD *of Reading and Speaking Are Growing in Number*

Complete course on 6 double 12-inch records which enable you to serve and achieve in a bigger way—to be a representative member of your business or community. Miss Dunn has taught thousands of enthusiastic students from all walks of life. Price $20 or $5 Each

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Records obtainable from MR. HENRY J. BROWN, 83 Piccadilly, London, or EMMA DUNN, 7032 Lanewood Ave., Hollywood, Cal.

A Correspondence Course now ready. Price $15

One of the few famous hotels in America — One of the great Hotels of the World — offering a traditional hospitality — a distinguished cuisine — and every modern comfort for travelers.

Rates begin at $3.50

BELLEVUE STRATFORD
IN PHILADELPHIA
CLAUDE H BENNETT Gen Mgr

New CHEVROLET 1937

The Complete Car—Completely New

More Than Ten Million People viewed the New Chevrolet in the first 24 hours

Thousands upon thousands have already placed orders. . . . Other thousands are buying at this moment. . . . See and drive this brilliant new car and you will want one, too!

IT'S WINNING THE OKAY OF THE U. S. A.! And—more than the okay—the enthusiastic preference! People have made *the complete car—completely new* their favorite low-priced car—overnight!

That's the word that is coming from the cities, towns and farms of all America, where more than ten million people viewed this new Chevrolet in the first 24 hours . . . where thousands upon thousands of people have already placed orders . . . and where the demand for new 1937 Chevrolets is increasing with each passing day!

People are saying that Chevrolet for 1937 is the *smartest looking* as well as the *safest*, most *comfortable* and most *economically powerful* of all low-priced cars—in fact, the one low-priced car that any man or woman will be most proud to own!

The reasons are plain. This new Chevrolet for 1937 is the *only* low-priced car with New High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine, New All-Silent, All-Steel Bodies and New Diamond Crown Speedline Styling . . . the *only* low-priced car with Perfected Hydraulic Brakes, Improved Gliding Knee-Action Ride* and Super-Safe Shockproof Steering* . . . and the *only* low-priced car which combines Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation and Safety Plate Glass All Around at no extra cost!

Take a look at this car, take a ride in it, and we are confident that you will follow America's example and give your complete preference to *the complete car—completely new.*

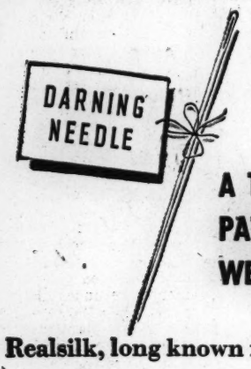
CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR—PRICED SO LOW

*Knee-Action and Shockproof Steering on Master De Luxe models only.

CHEVROLET FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse. A General Motors Value.



Widely used during the early part of the Twentieth Century and before. This perfect example found in a Missouri excavation, 2036. Although a utensil of great merit, it fell into disuse with the advent of Realsilk socks. Darning soon became a lost art.

A TIP ON THE SOCK MARKET—NEW PATTERNS TO MAKE THESE LONGER-WEARING SOCKS BETTER-LOOKING, TOO

Realsilk, long known for the "best wearing socks in America—bar none", now announces a new Style Standard. Ribbed wool socks made in the true-bred English manner. Sixteen-thread pure silk socks with the most genteel feeling you've ever felt on your feet. All—silk fancies that'll delight her—and her—and her. All made with the famous Realsilk six-ply toe, now Trim-lined both for style and longer wear. See them—they're Sockouts

SCOTCH SOCK BUYERS HAPPY
Impartial wear test by famous Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory proves Realsilk (Style 20) costs 68.8% less to wear than average of "best wearing" brands purchased in 50 different cities.
Sold only through representatives who call on you personally at home or office.

REAL SILK Super-Service SOCKS

REALSILK HOSIERY MILLS, INC., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1936

Trend of WPA To Permanence Held Indicated

Bay State Announcements Seen as Start Toward Policy Changes

Tightening Up

But Requirements for Aid in White Collar Class Are Liberalized

Important reorganization trends tending to lift the Works Progress Administration out of the realm of a purely temporary and emergency service into one of more or less permanence, designed to carry surplus workers in industry, offices and the arts, appears today to be under way in Massachusetts.

Such a change was expected even before the election. The President had committed himself to a policy of having relief recipients work for their aid at wages just under scales paid privately for similar work, so continuation of the general setup of the WPA was patently indicated.

But obvious weaknesses of the WPA were also due for change. Although local WPA officials are loath to admit any drastic shake-up, several announcements have come from the Park Square Building headquarters which indicate the beginning of a gradual but steady tightening up of WPA policies.

Assurances Demanded

That the results of such tightening operations are being felt within WPA ranks was illustrated yesterday when some 700 so-called white collar workers sent representatives to see Acting State Administrator Paul Edwards and to demand assurances of continued help at higher wages.

At the same time Mr. Edwards announced a liberalizing in requirements for WPA employment.

Heretofore, absolute destitution was the primary qualification for a WPA relief job. Today, however, any applicant may own his own home, drive his own automobile and have $250 in the bank, and still be eligible for a job. This fundamental change in policy, announced by Mr. Edwards yesterday at the meeting, is a right-about-face from the former policy of barring applicants from jobs if they owned homes, no matter how large the mortgage. It adds another plank to the floor of the permanency program toward which the WPA seems headed.

Furthermore, with private business reported on the upturn and prosperity in the form of increased wages returning to employees in certain industries, this change in policy is seen as a definite challenge to private business. It makes WPA jobs easier to obtain and retain, and tends to prevent a return of relief workers to private employment.

Efficiency Promised

Mr. Edwards' first announcement of change in policy came on Nov. 7, just three days after newspapers carried accounts of President Roosevelt's re-election, and gave notice that increased efficiency would be the WPA's aim hereafter. As a step in this direction, Mr. Edwards declared that the new policy of the program would be more men on fewer projects. He carefully explained, however, that while no new men would be taken on, no discharges would be forthcoming. In other words, the State quota of 110,000 would remain the same unless otherwise ordered by Washington authorities. If the quota does change, it is expected to be upward, as winter brings its added relief burdens . . . this despite the widely heralded improved business.

At the present time, as a part of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Seamen Take Steps to Oust Communist Members; N. E. Credit Men Open Conference in Boston

Boston Today

Seamen Move On Communism

Bennett Murphy, former leader of the insurgent seamen's strike in Boston, who charges he was forced to resign by a Communist element in the strike committee, was reinstated in the conservative fold of the International Seamen's Union today and made an international organizer. Mr. Murphy stated that he had removed Communists from his insurgent strike committee and had subsequently been told by the New York committee to resign as insurgent strike leader if he were unfavorable to communism.

Having done so, the 23-year-old labor man was given his new appointment by Ivan Hunter of New York, secretary-treasurer of the I. S. U. Mr. Murphy said that he would leave for the South immediately to take up organizing activities among Gulf ports. He also informed the press that he would soon begin a series of radiocasts to all seamen to warn them of communism in marine labor organizations.

Union officials and shipping men here declared that this was the first definite step taken by United States seamen to fight communism believed to exist in the ranks of the American merchant marine.

In Providence, however, Frank Berry, secretary of the seamen's strike committee there, denied all charges that the coastal strike is being engineered by communists.

Mr. Murphy's statement has been turned over to the radical squad of the Boston Police Department. This squad has been accused of threats and brutality by John Palmer and Jack Moutal, two members of the International Seamen's union who have been active in the insurgent strike. According to a report sent to Washington by A. Howard Myers, New England representative of the Lafollette committee investigating labor rights, both labor men deposed that they had been arrested, threatened, and treated as suspicious persons by the radical squad.

James R. Claflin, deputy superintendent of police, said that he had received no complaints of seamen being ill-treated and "knew nothing about the matter."

The strike itself has dwindled almost to the vanishing point and has made little or no progress for the past two weeks. With the resignation of Bennett Murphy, Jack Flaherty has been elected chairman of the strike committee. A soup kitchen and general headquarters have been set up at 272 Commercial street and there are a few discouraged looking pickets along the waterfront. Several members of crews who walked out earlier in the strike have expressed the wish that they had stayed on their jobs.

Shipowners in some cases have made it impossible for their striking crews to return to work by putting their vessels out of commission. The Camor, Arizonan, William Luckenbach, Dorothy Luckenbach and Oakmar—all tied up by the walkout—have been taken out of service indefinitely.

All other incoming and outgoing vessels have been moving without difficulty for some time.

State Security Funds to Return

All money deposited by the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission in the Unemployment Trust Fund in the United States Treasury, will, at all times, be the equitable property of the State or State agency, according to assurances received here from Washington.

This opinion was given by Wayne C. Taylor, Acting Secretary of the United States Treasury, in answering the contention of interveners, who stated, in opposing the administration of the state law, that when once the money collected was sent to Washington it would not be returned in case the Massachusetts law or the Social Security Act was declared unconstitutional.

In a letter addressed to M. Joseph McCartin, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Commission, Secretary Taylor stated he would be prepared to honor a requisition of the State Treasurer for the full amount standing to the credit of the State in the Unemployment Trust Fund if the federal or state laws were adjudged invalid.

The Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Law provides, if it is declared unconstitutional, that all funds standing to the credit of the Commonwealth shall be distributed in such equitable manner as the General Court may prescribe.

Other Social Security Act news today included reports that instances of unwarranted inquiry into employees' private lives, by employers, had been brought to the attention of John F. Gatelee, president of the State Federation of Labor, and to John Pearson, New England director for the Social Security Board. Both men immediately advised workers that the act, or Form SS-5, which will be distributed next week, required them to give only the simple answers sought by the Government, in filling out the "account number" forms.

"There is nothing in the law or regulations which provides for answers to questions as to labor affiliations, education, dependents or property ownership," Mr. Pearson said.

"Beyond the name and address of employee and employer, the official form SS-5 asks only the age, date and place of birth of any employee, the full name of his parents and his sex and color, so far as personal information is concerned."

A number of school teachers have asked for information on the SS-5 "application for an account number" record taking beginning next Tuesday. Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague today sent specimen cards to school superintendents in the 25 cities and towns in the Boston postal district. The teachers will explain the questions asked on the card to pupils whose mothers and fathers have to fill out the forms.

"I believe the help of school teachers will be doubly valuable next week when the employee cards are distributed," said Mr. Tague. "It is a tribute to the schools of Massachusetts when working parents have their children ask the teachers for assistance on such matters."

By a Staff Photographer

Attending New England Credit Conference

Charles A. Colton, President, Boston Credit Men's Association
Chester C. Gray, Chairman of Conference Committee
O. W. Bullen, Director, National Association of Credit Men
John I. Fitzgerald, Acting Mayor of Boston
C. F. Rittenhouse, Speaker at Conference

N. E. Credit Men Open Conference

The outlook for New England, probable effects of taxation upon credit, business statistics and credit granting, and similar papers, stimulated discussion at the formal opening today of the New England Credit Conference of the National Association of Credit Men at the Hotel Touraine.

Following addresses of welcome from the City and the State and from Charles A. Colton, president of the Boston Credit Men's Association, Charles F. Rittenhouse, C. P. A., spoke on "The Natural Business Year." William J. Fortune, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, spoke on prospects ahead for New England and Henry J. Bornhofft, C. P. A., discussed taxation and credit.

Speaking on "Business Statistics and Credit Granting," Walter Mitchell Jr., of the research and statistical department of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., New York, said that from the experience of various organizations analyzing business enterprises from their records, it can be safely said that an operating statement is as important as a balance sheet. The operating statement, he said, is particularly essential where the balance sheet tells an unfavorable story.

In the course of his talk, Mr. Mitchell discussed "losing tricks" in a business—an analysis of what customers are profitable to serve, what territories profitable to cover, and what lines profitable to handle. Surveys of beauty shops and hardware businesses illustrated leading points.

Sessions continued this afternoon and the meeting will close with a banquet this evening at which Matthew Porosky, vice-president of the Gamewell Company and the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, will speak on "New Rules for Industry."

Wragg Assured Of Senate Office

Scenes such as accompanied the election of Senator James G. Moran to the Presidency of the State Senate in January two years ago, when that body was not sufficiently organized to have its chief officer swear in Governor Curley at his inauguration—giving rise to the legal contention that the administering of the oath by the Secretary of State was unconstitutional—will not be repeated on Jan. 6 and 7. The Senate will have a President by that time.

The new president will be Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham. Today he received the twenty-first promise of support for his candidacy for the Presidency, expects another promise before nightfall. As there are 40 State Senators, Senator Wragg is assured of a safe margin.

The ceremonial of swearing in the new President takes place at the meeting of the Senate on Jan. 6. On the following day, the President of the Senate will administer the oath of office to Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley.

Senator Wragg started his drive for the office before the 1936 Legislature prorogued, lining up Republicans who were candidates for re-election and enlisting other friends for choice for the position which he desires to top off his career in the Legislature.

Red Cross Starts Membership Drive

Advancing toward its announced goal of 100,000 members by Thanksgiving Day, Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross began today its campaign for the enlistment of the "man in the street."

Stores, factories, and industrial establishments have co-operated 100 per cent with the drive for membership, stated Chairman Henry Parkman, Jr., but more individual memberships are needed.

Moving parallel with the drive for individual enlistment is the enrollment of Greater Boston schoolchildren. Volunteer workers, making their plea for membership, point out the work of the Boston Chapter and other Red Cross units in relief of the flood stricken area last Spring.

"The Red Cross is just as important in times of peace as in a time of war," said Joseph R. Hamlen, chairman of the Metropolitan Chapter, today.

Business Boom Sets Stage For 6-State Parley

Governors Expected at New England Council Sessions in Boston

Two-Day Meeting

With business improving in many diversified lines throughout this entire section and thousands of workers happy in anticipation of impending pay increases, the six New England Governors will find the stage set for their individual interpretation of "What's Ahead for New England" when the twelfth annual conference of the New England Council opens here tomorrow.

To the Hotel Statler will come Governors Louis J. Brann of Maine, H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Charles M. Smith of Vermont, Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and James M. Curley of Massachusetts, with business leaders from their states, to present in detail causes and reasons for recent news announcements that the Celanese Corporation of America, for example, is moving into commodious quarters in Fall River, Mass., that the Goodyear Rubber Company moves into Windsor, Vt., the American Plate Glass brings pay envelopes to Keene, N. H., and the Continental Can will produce in Medford, Mass.

Four Group Sessions

Nine hundred executives and business leaders will attend the two-day meeting, participating in four group sessions—industry, agriculture, recreation and community development—which run simultaneously on Friday. Tomorrow morning will be given over to registration, an exhibition of new products of New England industry and a meeting of the board of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's clubs—then luncheon.

The Governors' session will occupy the afternoon, following a call to order at 2 p. m. Papers presented here will reaffirm the principles and purposes of the New England conference and indicate the major objectives in New England's development program for the coming year in the four council fields of progress.

State Dinner Meetings

In the evening there will be six state dinner meetings for representatives of the varied interests constituting the business community of each state, to consider matters vital to the economic welfare of their states. In addition, the state meetings will elect directors to serve on the council for two-year terms.

It will come as news to many who attend the conference that there existed in New England 316 years ago an organization known as the council for New England, and that that council, unlike the present one which is not an official governmental agency, actually ruled the whole of New England "from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree north latitude" and "westward from the sea t the sea."

That earlier council divided the territory, provided for its governing, and even commissioned an "admiral of New England" whose duty it was to "restrain such ships as come to fish and trade without license from the Council for New England" in waters of the North American shores.

Selfish Profit Was Aim

That original council was formed for selfish profit. Among its 40 patentees in England were 13 peers. From the date of their original petition, March 6, 1620, to their final dissolution April 25, 1635, their experiences reflected one of the most interesting phases in the development of New England and the American Government. The Royal

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Shoe Factories Set All-Time Record In 1936 Output

Bay State Plants Are Playing Leading Role in Nine-Month Production of 305,759,581 Pairs of Footwear in Nation

Manufacturers Reported Behind in Orders As New Demands Pour in From Retailers

Prices Remain Steady but Forecast Calls for Advance Soon to Meet Demands of Labor for Wage Increases; Employment Gains Found Negligible

Bay State shoe factories, among the world's largest, clicked and clacked at record speed today, leading the nation's 1156 plants into the highest production peaks attained in all the 150 years since they built America's first shoe factory on old General Putnam's farm near Danvers.

James H. Stone, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, announced today that 305,759,581 pairs of shoes have been sold in the United States during the first nine months of this year. This is 14,000,000 more pairs of shoes than were sold in the similar period last year and is an all-time record.

Behind in Orders

Moreover, Mr. Stone said, most of the major plants report they are behind in their orders and expect to continue at top capacity for some months to come.

At Feake's Mercantile Agency, which specializes in shoe and leather reports, it was estimated that shoe production in the United States may reach 400,000,000 pairs before the end of the year.

Prices Hold Steady

Prices have not generally advanced on shoes, wholesalers report, but some boost in retail listings is momentarily expected. Leather prices have advanced 10 per cent since the first of the year and are expected to go to 25 per cent within the next 60 days.

Many of the big buying orders obviously were placed early in order to obtain delivery before the price advances. Most of the production is in cheaper grades of shoes. During the depression, the demand was general for low-priced footwear and the trend toward quality has not yet been stimulated.

Little Gain in Employment

According to Mr. Stone, employment has not been greatly increased by the upturn in production. He said many factories had kept nearly complete staffs employed during the lean years and were able to step up production without adding many additional men.

Some wage boost announcements have come through recently, and more are expected.

Observers see wages closely linked to present production activity. There have been overtures from the workers for higher wages. The industry is highly unionized and a strike or grant of higher wages would be certain to have immediate repercussions in the retail market.

New NRA Is Factor

The re-election of President Roosevelt with its concomitant threat of a return of something like the NRA also is a factor in causing shoe orders to be placed before a price advance comes.

Reports are current everywhere about plant modernization, but definite orders for new machinery could not be traced today. Plant enlargements are under discussion in some firms, while Daly Brothers are building a new plant in Brattleboro, Vt. This is the largest single unit to come since the depression.

Five Mayors Win Renomination In Bay State Cities

Five mayors of Massachusetts cities today found themselves nominated for re-election, while one, Mayor James M. O'Brien, of Revere, missed outright re-election in the primaries by only 380 odd votes.

Revere election laws specify that if 80 per cent of the registered vote is cast the candidate who receives 51 per cent of the primary vote is declared elected without further contest. Of the 12,000 odd votes cast Mayor O'Brien received slightly over 7000, incomplete returns indicated, just missing a direct re-election.

Voting throughout the State was light due to the cold wave. In Newburyport Mayor Andrew J. Gillis, not up for re-election, was rebuffed when his candidate, Andrew J. Parrasso received 170 votes, while Patrick J. Welch, Gillis foe, received 225.

Winners of the nomination who will oppose each other in the various city elections are as follows:

Fall River: Mayor Alexander C. Murray, 10,327; Edmond C. Talbot, former mayor, 9095. Six others sought nomination.

Gardner: Councilman Fred. E Perry, 2090; Mayor James E. Timpany, 1929. Eugene O. Turcotte, attorney, was eliminated.

Haverhill: Mayor George E. Dalrymple, 4462; Charles A. P. McAree, former state senator, 4118. Three others sought nomination.

Newburyport: Councilor Patrick J. Welch, 235; Andrew J. Parrasso, 170. Four other contestants were eliminated.

Peabody: Mayor James E. McVann, 3628; Councilor Joseph B. O'Keefe, 2003. Three other contestants were eliminated.

Quincy: Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, 10,247; Thomas J. McGrath, former mayor, 3429.

Revere: Mayor James M. O'Brien, 7333; Councilman William H. Gallagher, 4532. Timothy J. Kelly was eliminated.

Sales Tax Again Pressed by Long

"Sales Tax" might well serve as the middle name of Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation. For more than half a decade he has talked "sales tax" in Massachusetts without apparent effect. But undismayed, he is continuing his advocacy of this additional source of revenue.

In an address before the Boston Life Insurance and Trust Council at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, he reopened his sales tax campaign which probably will be carried into 1937 legislative discussions.

The establishment of a sales tax in Massachusetts, he said, is inevitable because of the mounting deficit in state government. Linking the sales tax with the present drive for a constitutional amendment providing a $25 limit on real estate taxation, Mr. Long said the adoption of the $25 limit would make necessary the raising of $60,000,000 in new revenue. Only $20,000,000 can be raised by broadening the income tax base, he added.

"What is the sense of burning a house down in order to save it. With the $25 tax limitation we would run more into debt than we already have and ultimately would have to have a sales tax. Why not put through a sales tax right at the start and balance the budget.

"The sales tax has already been declared constitutional and it can be put through by the legislature without a referendum."

During the same address Mr. Long predicted state income and inheritance taxes would be larger in 1937, and the income tax base would be broadened under the pressure of a mounting deficit.

Dr. Niebuhr to Talk At Old South Forum

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, editor of the World Tomorrow will address the Old South Meeting House Forum, corner of Milk and Washington streets, Sunday, Nov. 22, at 3:30 p. m., on "Human Justice Amidst Inhuman Machinery."

Dr. Niebuhr graduated from Yale Divinity School in 1914. Since then he has served as pastor in Detroit, associate professor of religious philosophy at Union Theological Seminary and as professor of applied Christianity since 1930.

Milk Prices Topic Of N. E. Conference

A New England milk conference to devise some means of providing higher prices for New England milk producers has been called for tomorrow by the Massachusetts Milk Board. Invitations have been sent to the milk boards of the other five states.

Tomorrow's conference at the State House is a follow-up of last week's meeting to which Governor Curley invited the governors of the five other New England states to attempt to set a uniform price to the farmers. Only Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire of the five chief executives appeared. Others sent representatives.

At that meeting the possibility of an interstate milk compact to provide for price fixing with interstate enforcement was discussed. Also from that meeting came an order from Governor Curley for the Massachusetts Milk Board to fix a price despite possible unconstitutionality charges.

Social Security Movies Released

With 26,000,000 working people in all parts of the country puzzling over the complexities of the Social Security program, the Government today augmented its information service with the release of three explanatory news films.

These films deal with all sections of the act, including the old-age benefits provision, which aims at bringing a monthly Government check to the retired worker who has passed his sixty-fifth birthday. Called (1) "We, The People, and Social Security," (2) "Youthful Old Age," and (3) "Application for Old-Age Security," they will be released upon request free of charge to theaters throughout the nation.

Here in New England a limited supply has been received at the Social Security Board headquarters, 120 Boylston street. The films, all of which are different and last approximately 3½ minutes, will be distributed to theaters in order of application.

With Flourishes of Literary Style Gov. Cross Proclaims Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18—Before he became Governor of Connecticut eight years ago, Wilbur C. Cross was noted as an authority on English literature, and was a professor in Yale University, specializing in that subject.

Since his entrance into politics the Governor has taken advantage of the Thanksgiving holiday to issue a proclamation couched in his best literary style. Issuance of the proclamation has become an event to be looked forward to by many in Connecticut.

His proclamation this year reads:

"Time out of mind at this turn of the seasons when the hardy oak leaves rustle in the wind and the frost gives a tang to the air and the dusk falls early and the friendly evenings lengthen under the heel of Orion, it has seemed good to our people to join together in praising the Creator and Preserver, who has brought us by a way that we did not know to the end of another year.

"In observance of this custom, I appoint Thursday, the twenty-sixth of November, as a day of Public Thanksgiving for the blessings that have been our common lot and have placed our beloved State with the favored regions of earth—for all the creature comforts; the yield of the soil that has fed us and the richer yield from labor of every kind that has sustained our lives—and for all those things as dear as breath to the body, that quicken man's faith in his manhood, that nourish and strengthen his spirit to do the great work still before him: for the brotherly word and act; for honor held above price; for steadfast courage and zeal in the long, long search after truth; for liberty and for justice freely granted by each to his fellow and so as freely enjoyed; and for the crowning glory and mercy of peace upon our land; —that we may humbly take heart of these blessings as we gather once again with solemn and festive rites to keep our Harvest Home."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder, with a cold wave tonight; lowest temperature near 10 degrees; Thursday fair, not quite so cold in afternoon; warmer Friday; strong northwest and northerly winds, diminishing early Thursday.

Maine: Fair and colder; considerably colder in the south portion tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperatures in the afternoon; warmer by Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperatures in the afternoon; warmer by Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder; cold wave in the east and extreme east portion tonight; Thursday fair, with slowly rising temperatures in the afternoon; warmer by Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, with a cold wave tonight; Thursday fair, with slowly rising temperatures in the afternoon; warmer by Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northerly winds, probably with gale force at times today, diminishing late tonight, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	Minneapolis	26	36
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	32	32	New York	38	38
Denver	40	40	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	44	44
Jacksonville	50	46	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	36	36	San Francisco	56	54
Los Angeles	68	64	Washington	50	46
Miami	70	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 18.
B—Minimum, Nov. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:34 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:14 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

Japanese Ambassador to Talk At N. E. Cotton Sales Dinner

New England leaders of the textile industry were treated to the news today that the Ambassador of Japan to the United States, Hirosi Saito, will be the principal speaker at the annual sales conference dinner of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company in New York Friday night.

The fact that Japan is often mentioned by certain textile interests as a serious competitor, while, paradoxically, the Ambassador will speak at a meeting primarily designed to boost domestic sales and hence production, caused some speculation in Boston today.

It appeared that either Japanese competition is really less of an item than it has been pictured from time to time, that harmonizing agreements have been worked out between American and Japanese mills, or else there is so much business for both producers that there is no need to quarrel over markets.

Observers inclined today toward the view that there were portions of truth in each of the three hypotheses and that they had combined to largely alleviate friction between the two groups.

While latest figures from the United States Department of Commerce indicated that Japanese cotton goods imports last year had jumped 632 per cent over 1933, the total was still negligible when contrasted with the American total. It was the rate of increase rather than the actual production that concerned American producers.

It was also recalled today that Secretary of State Hull had made overtures to Japan for certain trade agreements, and that an international conference designed to correlate conditions and wages of employment and other competitive factors is in prospect.

Just now New England mills are running at capacity and are more concerned with trying to fill orders than in arguing over competition.

These factors would seem to have removed at least some of the causes for irritation and it is presumed that the Ambassador's appearance before a meeting of one of the nation's largest and best known textile concerns is designed as a gesture to illustrate the good will presently existing between the two nations.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr. 8:15.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Rosalind Russell and John Boles in "Craig's Wife." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:48, 9. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," starring Irene Dunne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:08, 10:20. Tomorrow: "Come and Get It," starring Joel McCrea and Frances Warner. Also "Legion of Terror," co-starring Bruce Cabot and Marguerite Churchill.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "36 Hours to Kill," featuring Edward E. Horton. 2, 5, 8.

BOSTON—"The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

UPTOWN—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "36 Hours to Kill." 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.

MODERN—"Dodsworth," starring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:48, 10. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

TREMONT—George Arliss in "Last Gentleman." 10:23 a. m., 12:54, 3:57, 7:02, 10:06. Also "Painted Veil," with Greta Garbo. 9, 11:23 a. m., 3:30, 6:34, 9:38.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: Joe E. Brown, Carol Hughes and Richard "Skeets" Gallagher in "Polo Joe." Also "Straight from the Shoulder," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Katherine Locke.

MEMORIAL—"Under Your Spell," starring Lawrence Tibbett. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN — "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh, Joan Blondell and Allen Jenkins. 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Stage: "Showboat Ahoy," featuring Conrad Thibault in a musical revue.

EXETER—Pat O'Brien and Beverly Roberts in "China Clipper." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Tomorrow: "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak. Also "Love Begins at 20," with Warren Hull and Patricia Ellis.

UNIVERSITY—"My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "A Son Comes Home." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in "Dodsworth." Also "Nine Days a Queen."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Robert Benchley, "Carl Hoff and His Orchestra," "Lucky Spills," "Fun in the Fire House," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:30, 3:23, 5:30, 7:35, 9:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 13

Music

SANLERS THEATER—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Theide, conductor. Kay Rickert, guest soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

PEABODY PLAY HOUSE—"Tally," a four-act drama of Jewish life, by Mrs. Ida H. Dadman. 8:15.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—"Creatures of Impulse," and "Loan of a Lover," at Brighton High School, Brighton. 8.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON LECTURE—First of a series of four lectures on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro," by Dr. John A. E. Rolwal, Stockholm University. Fogg Museum. 8.

FORD HALL YOUTH FORUM—"Youth Asks of the New Administration—Peace, Security, Freedom, Progress." Ford Hall. 8:15.

AMERICAN POETRY ASSOCIATION—Lecture by Virginia Wainwright on "Women Poets from Sixth Century, B. C." Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. 7:30.

Tomorrow

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Luncheon conference, Dale Warren, Bartlett H. Clark, speakers. Hotel Brunswick. 1.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Illustrated Books" guidance tour by Miss Magiania. 11.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE—Twelfth annual meeting called by New England Council. Governors' Session. "What's Ahead for New England." Speakers: Governors of the New England States. Hotel Statler, 6 to 7.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS — "Effects of the European War, 1936." Speaker: Prof. Dirk van der Stucken, Phillips Andover Academy. 11.

Rubber Workers Picket Plant At Olneyville, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18—Four hundred girls, it was estimated, were picketing the plant of the U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., in Olneyville here today in an attempt to encourage approximately 700 rubber workers to join their strike, increasing in momentum since Monday.

At a meeting scheduled for later in the day in Woolsorters' Hall, Thomas H. Burns, vice president of the United Rubber Workers of America, said that demands would be drawn up and presented to the management of the plant.

He said the strike results from the failure of the company to grant increases proportionate to other plants and an increase in the machine load and the inauguration of a "speed-up" system.

Mr. Burns explained that although there had been a wage adjustment the increase in the work load actually brought a reduction in wages.

When the workers walked out they were unorganized but yesterday, they elected temporary officers and became a unit of the United Rubber Workers of America, with headquarters in Akron, Ohio.

Now Christmas Is Coming

GIFTS

• LINGERIE
Custom Made
and Ready to Wear
From $1.95

• HOSIERY
.69—.79—1.00

Dowsley Gown Shop
Miss Wyn and Miss Lorrimer
174 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Babson Predicts Upheaval in Housing in Next Ten Years

Most revolutionary development in past century, Wellesley economist says, will be blessing to building industry—points to part expected to be played by nomadic trend among populace with the advent and development of the portable type of home that can go anywhere an automobile can.

Housing is due for one of the most remarkable upheavals and revolutions which ever blessed a major industry.

Changes in modes of living may be more numerous and more drastic during the next 10 years than they have been during the past 100 years.

This prediction comes from Roger W. Babson, economist, of Wellesley Hills, who recently returned from a national tour in which he visited 200 automobile trailer camps of the United States. He gives two reasons for his opinion:

(1) This radical shake-up in housing will come because our methods of making houses are antediluvian compared with our methods of making automobiles and various other consumable goods.

(2) Our population today is in process of liberating itself from the space shackles of the past. We are witnessing the rebirth of nomadism; wagon wheels are again turning, this time shod with rubber instead of iron.

Thinks New Era Here

"In my opinion," Mr. Babson said, "the era has arrived when housing will no longer remain a chaos of conflicting handicrafts. The home owner will be rescued from the fights of the building trades and the pull-and-haul of competitive industries.

"Housing will be put under unified control. It will be redeemed by the economies of mass production. It will be recreated through the efficiencies of the assembly line. Such developments are long overdue. They are now scheduled for the relatively near future.

"There is a second set of factors, however, and these are equally potent in stimulating the revolution of housing. Our population today is in process of liberating itself from the space shackles of the past. These fetters have already been loosened by wired and wireless communication; by automobile, aircraft, and rail transportation; and by other triumphs of the age."

New Liberty in Sight

"Further liberation is now in sight. In the dawn of the race, mankind had a measure of freedom to move from place to place. The first effect of civilization was to put people in hobbles.

"When the wheels of the covered wagons no longer rolled, people settled down. They became as sedentary as vegetables. With the growth of summer resorts, winter resorts, and the vacation habit, a pendulum of migration is getting into swing.

"This was initiated by the automobile and its roads. It is being hastened by a dozen different causes: the recovery of normal buying power; the brutal impact of confiscatory local taxes; the wider horizons created by broadcasts, newsreels, and cultural journalism."

Routing Old Habits

All those and other forward forces are focusing to make our traditional housing habits obsolete, Mr. Babson said. Beneath all is our racial heritage. We have in the national blood certain instincts from the days of frontiers and pioneers. As modern technology strikes off the irons, Americans instinctively respond to designs of living that offer more freedom and flexibility.

"We are in process of changing from servants of the house to masters of the house," was Mr. Babson's phrase.

"Of course this movement will be gradual," he continued. "It may be more an evolution than a revolution. This lesson has already been learned by the explorers in the field of fabricated housing. These research workers took the wrong trail at first. They originally planned a house which delighted the designers and producers. Doubtless it was the last word in structural and fabricating efficiency. But it broke away too abruptly from the background of tradition. It shocked the susceptibilities of prospective owners,—especially the women.

Women Are the Ones to Please

"Incidentally, the prefabricators were quick to discover that women are the real dictators in housing, as they are in numerous other lines of merchandising. The technicians found that in order to get public acceptance, a prefabricated house must be introduced to the tune of Home Sweet Home. It is not enough for a house to be efficient—it must be 'adorable.'"

Continuing his analysis, Mr. Babson observed that another rock in the stream of prefabrication is the financial factor. Mass production must serve a mass market. The mass market at present consists of families with incomes ranging upward and downward from a central average income of about $2000 per year. A family in this middle group ordinarily does not buy its house outright, he pointed out, but enlists the aid of the banks or other financial institutions. This requires that a house thus financed shall remain of value for a term of perhaps 20 years.

Must Be Wearable

"Hence it is not enough," he said, "that a prefabricated house shall be presentable for a few years, like an automobile. Rather it is a longer-term proposition. It must survive for a decade or so and be capable of repairs, renovation, and modernization. From my viewpoint there is something fundamentally unsatisfactory in the situation, if the majority of people are to go into debt to buy a house. I believe that we have yet to work out a sound economics of consumer financing.

"In that connection I can only remark that under our present limitations, the prefabricated housing industry has apparently been backed into this corner. It has come to the conclusion that a successful prefabricated house must be able to carry something besides the snow-load: it must be able to carry a mortgage!"

The prefabricated house, in Mr. Babson's opinion, is but one element in the broad swing toward new patterns of living. Another trend of the times to which he attaches significance is the rapid expansion of the automobile tourist trailer.

May Be Two Cars Yet

According to legend, he recalled, Mr. Hoover once pictured a prosperity in which there would be a chicken in every pot and each family would own two automobiles.

"The latter forecast may yet come true," he said, "with the amendment that one of the two automobiles will be a trailer. Either the local tax gatherers must ease their persecutions, or the day is ahead when possibly a third of the families of the United States may be driven to trailers as the only sanctuary."

Mr. Babson did not develop the corollary to this thought. One conclusion certainly might be that should the country take to wheels to escape the burden of taxation on houses, the State unquestionably will be alert to find ways and means to impose new levies upon the residential trailers. The license on these is practically negligible today, but if their use becomes general it is conceivable that this tax could be multiplied and would furnish an appreciable source of income to the State.

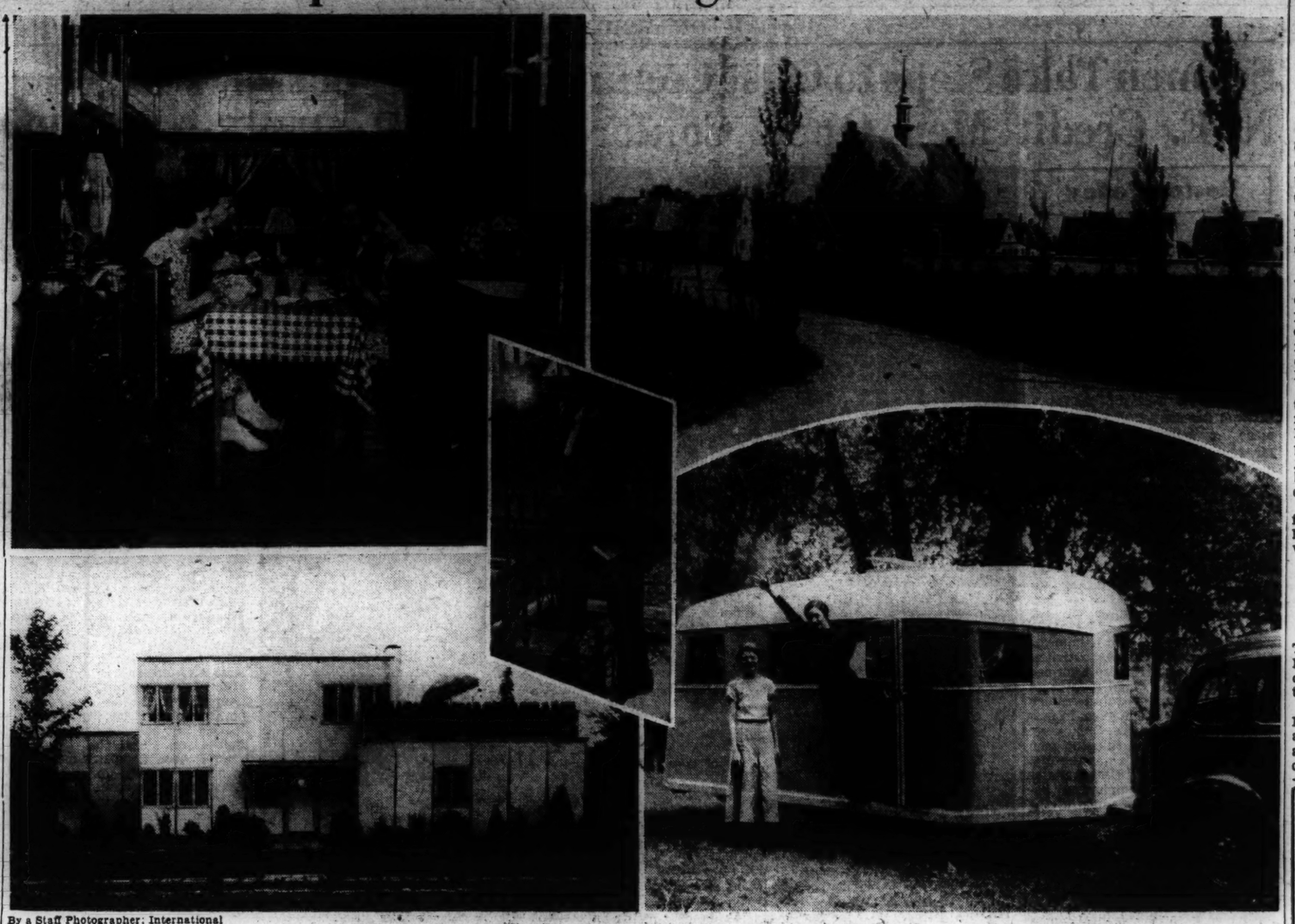
Trailer living became inevitable, he said, on the date when some Columbus of the roadside built and threw open to the traveling public the first tourist cabins. These little buildings gave the motor traveler a night's lodging free from the ministrations of bell-hops, hat-check girls, head-waiters, porters, hostesses, and the other retinue of the conventional hostelry.

Tourist Cabin on Wheels

"That was a first step—the tourist cabin. Thus the motorist was faced with an arresting picture. In his possession was a magnificent power plant, a potential towing mechanism—his own automobile. Beside him was a compact, light potential trailer—the tourist cabin. It was inevitable that somebody should put one and one together and make—the automobile tourist trailer.

"The use of these trailers is spreading irresistibly. Within the years ahead they should become an industry of major magnitude and fundamental importance not only per se but because they give the public a 'sample' of a new mode of housing. Through the trailer a family gets a practical, personal demonstration that a home can be livable and at the same time moveable. The vital role of the trailer is to open the eyes of the nation to a new conception of housing."

Mr. Babson's conclusions are that the prefabricated house can be viewed as permanent housing; the mobile house, as semi-permanent housing; and the tourist trailer, as recreational housing. All three developments to him are but different sides of the same triangle. All are reactions from the facts that our old housing is inefficient, inadequate, inflexible and indifferent to the possibilities of modern invention and discovery.



By a Staff Photographer; International

'Fold Their Tents Like the Arabs and as Silently Steal Away'

Top—Interior 1937 De Luxe Model Trailer
Bottom—Modern Prefabricated House Has Its Garden
Welding an All-Metal Home
Top—Danish Village, Overnight Camps Near Portland, Maine
Bottom—Exterior of 1937 De Luxe Model Trailer

Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, Soon To Clatter Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 18—Several thousand local textile workers were happy today over the news that the machinery in the plant of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company would once again be humming with several thousand of them assured of work within a short time.

Applicants were already seeking work today through the employment office established here by the Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., who will operate four of the units under lease from Amoskeag Industries, who purchased them from the former world's largest textile firm.

Still further good news to the local textile operatives comes from Biddeford, Maine, where the Pepperell Manufacturing Company is making plans to leave if taxes are not adjusted and the local mills appear to be the possible new location if the expected change is made.

With more than 1,000,000 square feet of floor space in the local units, Pacific Mills announce that they will start operations at once.

N. H. Mills Raise Pay At Tilton and Penacook

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18 (AP)—Two mills in Tilton and one in Penacook today announced 10 per cent wage increases, affecting more than 800 workers.

The mills affected were the Harris-Emery plants at Penacook and the Canterbury Woolen Mill, also at Tilton. The aggregate increases were not announced.

A Man's Individuality

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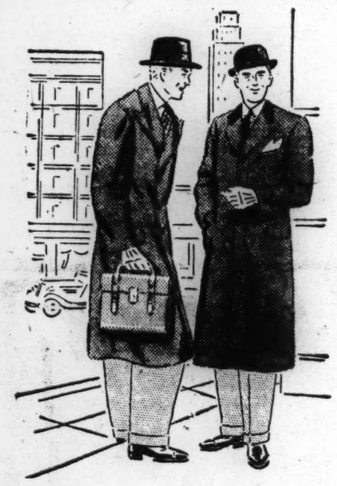

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What's Going On in the Arts

A Case of Spanish Nostalgia

HOW removed seem the graciousness, the coquetries, the delicacies and dynamics of the Spain we have seen reflected in its dances from the heart-rending headlines we read in the newspapers today. Perhaps years after the tumult has subsided, when Spain has begun to find herself again, a new Spanish dance will evolve that will be more expressive of the times.

Sarita, a young American who has interested herself in the Spanish dance and made its study the focal point of her career, presented a program of these dances in Jordon Hall last evening, to a small audience of calm disposition. There was no one to cry "olé, olé," none to beat hands and heels in rhythm. There was nothing anywhere to set the enkindling spark.

Sarita needs the warmth of a revue, the gayety of a night club to frame her pretty solos, to fire her into some semblance of the Spanish esse. On the concert stage, the flirtatious eye, the petulant little moues and quirks of motion are lost for lack of rebound in a formal and highly respectable atmosphere.

Two new dances on the program were the "Bulerias," its music written for her by the Spanish composer, Moscosco, and the "Sanjuanito," music composed by her accompanist, Ricardo Romero. These were costumed attractively. Except for the suggestion of story element in "Sanjuanito," they deviated but slightly from the other dances on the program, all of which were seen in her recital here last season. There were many repetitions—more than the applause seemed to invite.

It cannot truthfully be said that the piano interludes by Mr. Romero added glamour to the occasion.

M. L.

Collegium Musicum

LAST night at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge was held the second of the informal concerts and discussions of unfamiliar music which were inaugurated last month under the title "Collegium Musicum." Elmer Schoettle, who directs the sessions, was assisted last night by Dr. Willi Appel, who prefaced each work performed with brief explanatory remarks, besides helping to answer questions proposed by members of the exceedingly large audience.

Music of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries made up last night's program. It is sadly true that for most of us music—or at least modern music—begins with Bach. So neglected, except by specialists and devotees, is the music of earlier ages that even that of the great and sophisticated Elizabethan age reaches us enveloped in the spurious charm of quaintness. The only way to penetrate to a genuine appreciation of its qualities is through study of its origins, idiom and structure, and through frequent hearing. For the instrumental music the Dolmetsch family, in England, have done much; the English Singers have enormously popularized the great madrigalists. For the Longy School audiences, the first two concerts of this series have been similarly useful and informative.

Last night a Byrd Fantasie for 6 strings, which had figured on the first program, was repeated, with advantage both to performers and to listeners. Two Ricercari (contrapuntal pieces in a form strongly influenced by the Motet), in the Dorian and Lydian modes, were ascribed to Palestrina. Dr. Appel preferred to regard them either as student efforts of that composer or as the work of Willaert. In either case, melodic charm and ingenious part-writing made these pieces well worthy of preservation. Three sets of variations on popular airs, by William Mundy, John Bull and Martin Peerson, chosen from the Fitz-William Virginal Book, were played—on the piano but with admirable sense of harpsichord style—by Mrs. Margaret Mason.

The program ended with Orlando Gibbons's amusing and ingenious setting of the 'Cries of London for instruments and voices, a mosaic of the musical cries of street pedlars, hawking everything from oysters to parsnips, mingled with the voice of the town crier describing a lost nag.

S. S.

The Composers Forum-Laboratory

A SPECIAL meeting was held by the Composers Forum-Laboratory last night in Repertory Hall. Mark Dickey and a program of his works were presented.

Some weeks ago the announcement was made that extra meetings might be necessary in order that the Laboratory might present all the composers which deserved a hearing. Last night in his introductory remarks Mr. Hanscom re-emphasized this phase of the work of the group, saying that the number of worthy composers is so much in excess of the number of meetings originally planned that it has become almost obligatory to expand the work.

The composer brought forward last night is a resident of Cambridge. He made his début as a church organist at the age of 12, and is at present organist and choir master in the First Universalist Church in Somerville. Four years ago he won the annual prize offered by the H. W. Gray Company, with an anthem for mixed chorus and organ, the judges being selected from the American Guild of Organists. Works chosen for the program last night comprised a Rhapsody in E for violin and pianoforte; two groups of songs; an Allegro Scherzando for string quartet adapted from a sonata for viola and pianoforte; a Little Barcarolle and a Prelude and Fugue in F minor for pianoforte, and a Trio in D minor for violin, cello and pianoforte.

It was evident throughout the evening that Mr. Dickey is quite frankly a melodist. He has no atonal or cacophonous inhibitions. He writes his tunes in a straightforward, understandable idiom, and it may be that the very lack of subtlety, plus piquancy, may be his undoing, in so far as music of lasting worth is concerned.

The artists last night included Eleanor Steber, soprano; Edmond Boucher, bass; the Forum Quartet and the Forum Trio, with Justin B. Sandridge, pianist, and each in his own manner won applause from an audience obviously pleased with the music it heard.

G. M. S.

Relief Cases Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 18—With 173 less relief cases on Nov. 1 than a month before, the local charities department was able to show a decrease of $1024 in the city's relief cost for October as compared with September.

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G. O. P. Found at Advantage In Redistributing of State; Democratic Chance Let Slip

The brightest spot in the Nov. 3 election results for Massachusetts Republicans, aside from the victory of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. over Governor Curley, undoubtedly was the majorities obtained in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The importance of these margins of 135 to 105 in the House and 27 to 13 in the Senate is readily seen in connection with the forthcoming redistricting activities. Had the Democrats maintained or increased their strength in both branches of the Legislature, the followers of the donkey emblem would now be in a position to gerrymander, more or less, the senatorial districts and make the state safe for the Democrats for the next 10 years.

Every 10 years, under the law, the senatorial and representatives districts must be redrawn. Population growth or shift usually causes some localities to become larger in point of residents and others to become smaller. Inasmuch as an attempt is made to divide the State into sections as nearly equal in population as possible, redistricting every decade is necessary.

Rearrangement of the senatorial districts is done by the Legislature. The division work on the representative districts, however, is the duty of the county commissioners in each county. The only legislative duty in connection with the representative redistricting is the allotment of a certain number of districts to each county. The commissioners then do the line drawing.

The party in power in the House and Senate when the Senate redistricting is done, thus has a considerable advantage. Gerrymandering always figures in the scheme, whatever party has control. By weakening strongly Democratic districts through shifting some of the known Democratic sections into strongly Republican territory, the Republicans can strengthen themselves.

Districts now narrowly Democratic can be made Republican by shifting Republican strength from some powerful Republican sector into the borderline district. Thus, the state may be made safer for Republicans. Some politicians say the present district setup, as established by Republicans a decade ago, is all that prevented a Democratic majority in the Legislature in 1934, when the Democratic party reached the zenith of its power in Massachusetts.

It is understood that a number of Democratic legislative leaders attempted to influence the Governor to delay prorogation of the 1936 legislature sufficiently long to "steamroller" a redistricting bill, favorable to the Democrats.

However, the Governor failed to heed the Democratic appeal, for an unexplained reason. The reason may have been, however, that the Governor felt although wavering Republicans might support him on some legislation, they would not be goaded into voting Democratic on a redistricting proposition.

As for redistricting in the House of Representatives, the Republicans again have control, inasmuch as all counties, except Bristol county, have Republican-controlled Commissions.

Edgar M. Mills.

WPA Trend Seen To Permanence

(Continued from Page 11)

the tightening up or simplification process, the WPA is conducting a survey of its rolls, with the object of removing from jobs all those not in need of relief. Investigators, according to Mr. Edwards, are concerning themselves, not with the individual's private affairs, but with his amount of family income and his actual need for relief employment.

Workers who are found no longer to need relief will be replaced by needier persons, although just what a needy person is seems to create a difference of opinion between WPA chiefs and other welfare organizations. If the worker owns his home car, and has $250 in his bank, that will be satisfactory to WPA authorities, and he will be allowed to keep his position. But if anyone else in his family is bringing in an income that would be too much, and the WPA would be forced to drop him. Local welfare organizations draw the line at the automobile.

What will happen eventually is a moot question. According to Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA administrator, who spoke at the United States conference of mayors in Washington yesterday, industry is rapidly absorbing workers from relief rolls. Yet labor-saving machinery and the influx of 500,000 young persons of "work age" each year, he said, have forced the conclusion that even if the 1929 production level was reached in 1937, there would still be approximately 7,000,000 unemployed.

That the WPA will absorb some of these unemployed is certain. That the way is being made easier for persons to become certified for WPA employment and remain on relief jobs seems to be the result of all the policy changing and maneuverings of local WPA authorities.

No Business Trouble Here

By a Staff Photographer

John Rafter C. Burton Stuart

Fire Causes Competitors To Compete Under One Roof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Nov. 18—The alarm of fire in this quiet New England town the other day gave two of Sharon's long-time business rivals a real chance to prove that currents of good will and friendship run deeper than those of business rivalry.

So it happens that the Unitarian Church spires that dominate Sharon Square today look down upon a unique though temporary business merger under which the grocery firm of Stuart & Kincaid, in business here for 23 years, is serving its customers behind the counters of John Rafter who for 17 years competed against the partners with the cream of a small town's trade at stake.

Incidentally, the two business partners are using Rafter's sales slips and taking their needed supplies to fulfill the demands of their patrons out of Rafter's stock.

The fire that started all this happened last Saturday. The store of Stuart & Kincaid is on one side of the square. The Pettee grocery store, owned and operated by John Rafter, is on the opposite side of the square. So, when Stuart & Kincaid looked out of the smoldering shell of their once flourishing grocery establishment to see their business rival coming toward them, they might have suspected something less cordial than the cheering words, "Come on over boys, my store is yours."

So, not long after the start of the fire, Burt and Harry were handling their heavy Saturday business under the roof of the firm that for nearly a quarter of a century had stood between the partners and a complete monopoly of the town's grocery trade.

An interesting part of the Sharon drama is that both Burt and Harry had once worked for Daniel Webster Pettee, the man from whom Mr. Rafter bought the store which he now operates. It was 23 years ago that the two partners separated from the firm of Pettee to "go in for themselves."

Ever since John Rafter came to town, he has shown a keener interest in the progress of Sharon than in the musical ring of his own cash registers.

He is known today not only as the owner of the Pettee grocery store but as the president of the Sharon Co-operative Bank and as moderator of the town meeting, one of New England's oldest and fast vanishing offices.

There had always been enough business to keep both grocery concerns going, although John had spread out considerably into hardware and novelties that marked his store as one of the few remaining old-type New England variety stores, selling everything from a toothpick to a bicycle.

Know Their Customers

Fortunately, also, John had a bakery and meat department able to handle the demands of his business contemporaries from across the street. Every night after the doors close the three business men sort out the sales slips according to customer names. Each knows his own patrons. Some have shopped at their store even as their fathers had before them.

Visited in the Workman's Building where he plans soon to reopen for business again, Burt said, "It was a mighty fine thing for John to do, letting us use his store as though it was our own."

John merely passed the whole incident off with, "Burt would have done as much for me."

No one in Sharon has any doubt but what Burt would have done the same for John. But it seems that this was John's opportunity to prove that New England's so-called rugged individualism springs from a backbone of good old-fashioned friendly co-operation.

Mercury on Way To 10 Above Mark

Height of the cold spell which has wrapped Boston during the past few days probably will be reached by six o'clock tomorrow morning, the Weather Bureau declared today. At that hour the temperature is expected to hover about the 10-degree mark.

In case the bureau's prophecy comes true, tomorrow's record of 18 degrees, set in 1924, will be broken. Today's record will probably be smashed, too, if the temperature continues to drop.

Falling steadily since four o'clock this morning, when the temperature was 46, the temperature at 11 had dropped to 21 degrees. The record cold for this date, 17 degrees, was established in 1904.

In addition to the general coldness, a slight flurry of snow was noted by weathermen early this morning.

Business Boom Sets Stage for Meeting

(Continued from Page 11)

Warrant which gave them control, chartered them to "plant, order, rule and govern."

In the early minutes of the council still preserved in London, "the number of colonists was to be reported" and the colonists were "to apply themselves and their labors in a large and competent manner to the planting, setting, making and procuring of goods and staple commodities in and upon the land granted them, as corn and silk grass, hemp, flax, pitch and tar, soapashes and pot-ashes, iron, clapboard, and like materials."

The council finally came to an end because of "profuse and inconsistent grants of its lands, the exhaustion of its common property as well as its credit for keeping its engagements." The final act of the patentees was to get together April 18, 1635, and divide the whole of New England among themselves in absolute ownership represented by leases from the council, which were to run for 3000 years.

Colonists Refuse to Obey

England's king approved the deal, but the American colonists, particularly the Massachusetts Bay Company, refused to recognize the authority and, due to conditions in Europe, armies were not available to attempt enforcement and the council disappeared with the resignation of the patent by the surviving patentees.

An interesting development during the years of the first Council for New England was the failure of communism at Plymouth. The communistic plan was for the colonists to pool their labors and "after seven years divide ye capitall and profitts." Each colonist was to have a home and plot of ground and be allowed two days each week to work for himself. The other days he was to work for the community. The first year they consumed the food they had brought with them and the second year was almost disastrous.

In 1623, Governor Bradford allowed the breaking of the contract and assigned to each family its own parcel of land to raise its own food. "The cheerful effort of personal energy succeeded to the cloth of communal interest, and plenty followed." Capt. John Smith himself said, "No motive other than wealth will ever erect a commonwealth or draw company from their ease and humors at home to stay in New England."

College Opens Campus Fund

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 18 (AP)—A new fund, established with the gift of $200 by nine present and former trustees, was announced yesterday by Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College. It will be used for landscaping and planting on the campus. A need for particular effort in beautifying the grounds motivated the establishment of the fund, Dr. Leigh said.

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To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 2	Nov. 27, 4:00 pm	Nov. 27, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "Jack Masters"; sketch	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; talk	"Flying Time"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "Bobby Benson"; sketch	"Melody Time"; variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Studio interview	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	"Song Stories"; variety	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"From the Governor's Office"
7:30 'Goose Creek Parson': sketch	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis		"The Band Parade"
8:00 Cavalcade of America; dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family"; drama, from San Francisco	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:15			Raymond Gram Swing
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Ethel Barrymore in "Laughing Lady"; sketch	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45 Henry King's Orchestra			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Musical program	"Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Musical program	Players; amateurs; Peter	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30 "Come On, Let's Sing";	"The Bishop and the Gargoyle," dramatic sketch	Van Steeden's Orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"
9:45 from Boston Garden			Sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters"; network	Roy Shield's Revue; Vivian	"Your Hit Parade"; orches-	Sport program
10:15 dramatic sketch	Della Chiesa; orchestra	tra; Buddy Clark, baritone;	Sport program
10:30 Ethel Waters and her Swing	Meredith Willson's Orchestra;	Edith Dick, soprano; Song-	Sport program
10:45 Harlem Revue	soloists; Negro quartet	smiths, quartet	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts: news	News; studio reports; George	Yankee News Service	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:15 "Guess Who?" program	Harris's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30 "Guess Who?" program	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WAAB, Twelfth annual conference of New England Governors, from Hotel Statler: addresses by Governors.
2:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Debate: Resolved, That All Electric Utilities Should Be Governmentally Owned and Operated.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra concert.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Coolidge String Quartet recital.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; concert orchestra.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:15 WBZ, "Social Security Act," Postmaster Peter Tague.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists; sketch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; Frank J. Murray, coach; Sisters of the Skillet; Command Appearance; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.
8:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air": "What Price Must We Pay for Peace?": forum discussion.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Then and Now": Guy Kibbee; Kay Brinker; Hoagy Carmichael; soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Harold Bauer; Robert Armstrong; Patsy Kelly; chorus; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
10:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pan-American Peace Conference program: addresses, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Dr. Suares, Brazilian Foreign Minister.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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See Your Nearest Chrysler-Plymouth Dealer

Boston Hockey Forces Issue Challenge—Terriers Will Soon Lose Star Players

Open Letter Helps Ignore Bruin Flop

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	2	0	12	7	6
Rangers	2	0	2	18	9	4
Chicago	0	3	1	4	8	3
Boston	1	0	2	3	9	2
Canadian Division						
Americans	3	2	0	11	6	8
Canadiens	2	0	2	7	8	4
Toronto	1	1	2	10	9	3
Montreal	0	2	2	6	10	2

Results Nov. 17

Rangers 6, Boston 1.
Americans 5, Canadiens 2.

Fortunately the Boston Bruins have sent out an open letter to other clubs of the National Hockey League. Fortunately because it offers some measure of relief to hockey writers of Boston who are grateful in having something other than last night's game to comment upon. The Bruins, by the way, were outclassed, out-played and out-skated by the new New York Rangers at the Garden, 6 to 1.

This open letter was introduced at the Boston club's "round table" pre-game dinner with Lester Patrick, Ranager manager, the honored guest. Because Lester does not officially receive the letter until Uncle Sam's mail carriers arrive, his views last night must be regarded as unofficial.

The purpose of the letter is to give fans open hockey. The method employed or proposed by the Bruins is the point in question. Here is what the local management proposes in the form of a challenge:

"We challenge the presidents and managers of rival National League teams to play this open type of hockey in Boston and with that end in view, we will agree to pay $1000 to any club against which we do not play open hockey on their home ice, provided that club will agree to pay $1000 to the Bruins any time it does not play open hockey in Boston.

Newspaper Men Judges

"We further propose that two newspaper men in each city be appointed by the home club to decide after each game whether or not the visiting club has played open hockey. Should these sports writers disagree, we propose that Frank Calder, the league president, arbitrate the disagreement based on reports of his officials."

Of course, this so-called challenge is aimed at the defensive teams who retreat behind their own blue line and play rocking-chair hockey, awaiting the "breaks" during road games. Satisfied with a tie, or division of points, the visiting club prefers to let the home team do all the forcing and the result sometimes is a very drab game. That same club opens wide on its home ice.

Well, there are some clubs in the circuit which would have no qualms about such a challenge regarding open style of hockey—meaning Rangers and Toronto in particular. There are others, Americans and Black Hawks, for instance, who, in the past, have run more or less to defensive road hockey, and which might not care to change their methods.

What About Americans?

Then there is the middle class team which might play a wide open road game or, for one reason or another, play a defensive game and which would then be subjected to the decision of Boston newspapermen as to whether they pay the Bruins $1000 or not. With Americans in financial difficulty, how can they take such chances? And the writer cannot visualize Detroit, Chicago, Maroons or Canadiens trusting the judgment of hockey writers in enemy territory.

These human beings who become hockey fans are peculiar fellows. They are rabid, biased individuals who enjoy nothing but victory for their particular team. A winning team is all they ask and they are not averse to the other fellow playing "kitty-bar-the-door" tactics as long as their favorites eventually come out on top. Last night was a very good example of open hockey with Rangers and Bruins casting defensive tactics to the wind and the game was interesting from start to finish, but no Bruin hockey fan enjoys seeing his favorites beaten 6 to 1, wide-open hockey or not.

From this letter to the other clubs should come some very interesting comment. And from the interesting comment some measure to restrict defensive hockey may result. From Lester Patrick's unofficial comments last night, he is not likely to accept the challenge although he should have no trouble since his team usually contributes a brand of open hockey on foreign ice. He did not seem to favor the method offered.

Issues Dire Warning

The Bruin management has issued with the letter a sort of dire warning to clubs who do not accept the challenge. It reads as follows:

"Any club that will not accept this challenge will be given the same sort of hockey, game for game on their ice by the Bruins, which they play on Boston ice."

That of course means little or nothing because that has been a practice most of the time anyway. If Chicago played defensive hockey here and the Bruins went to Chicago later and figured that by playing defensive hockey they had a chance to beat or tie the Hawks, our guess is that they would do that very thing—and solely for the purpose of winning or tieing and the idea of giving the Chicago fans a poor game to look at, only a secondary consideration.

Now—what happened to the Bruins last night? Here are the Rangers with a young team making the Bruin veteran organization look its worst. And had it not been for Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, the score might have mounted even more. This was an early season affair and the Ranger team is away to faster start with the locals needing a few weeks yet before attaining normal speed.

At the pre-game dinner Lester Patrick liked Toronto in the Canadian division and Detroit, defending champions, in the American group, for top honors. After the game he intimated that his Rangers just had a great night and the next meeting might be equally great for the Bruins.

Three Former Titleholders Lose in Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 18 (AP)—Three former titleholders—Gene Sarazen, Tommy Armour and Paul Runyan—were knocked out today in the first round of the professional golfers championship, Sarazen losing to Jack Patroni, 1 up; Armour to Mortie Dutra, 4 and 3, and Runyan to Clarence Doser, 2 and 1.

Another favorite, tall Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., was forced to shoot one of the greatest rounds of his life, a three under par 69 to survive over Leo Mallory of Noroton, Conn., who was five under par for 11 holes while the defending champion, Johnny Revolta of Chicago, breezed home with a 6-and-5 victory over Marshall Crichton of Durham, N. C., Picard won 2 up in the par-splintering 18-hole battle which included an eagle 3 at the 4th by Picard.

Other results:

Harry Cooper, Chicago, defeated Ted Luther, Cleveland, 2 and 1.

Frank Walsh, Chicago, defeated Ian Robertson, Tannersville, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., defeated John Kinder, Plainfield, N. J., 2 and 1.

Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va., defeated Matt Kowal, Cityville, N. Y., 4 and 3.

Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, N. J., defeated Orm Beaupre, Detroit, 1 up, 21 holes.

John Revolta, Chicago, defeated Marshall Crichton, Durham, N. C., 6 and 5.

Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., defeated Joe Belfore, Detroit, 6 and 4.

Leo Walper, Bethesda, Md., defeated Walter Kozak, Flushing, N. Y., 5 and 3.

Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., defeated Rod Munday, Santa Rosa, Calif., 5 and 4.

Willie Klein, Williston, N. Y., defeated Ralph Beach, Baltimore, Md., 2 and 1.

Alvin Krueger, Beloit, Wis., defeated Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Ernie Ball, Mobile, Ala., defeated Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis, 1 up (19 holes).

Willie Goggin, San Bruno, Calif., defeated Louis Chiapetta, Detroit, 3 and 2.

N. E. Sidelines

Twin handicaps—cold weather and examinations—are hampering Northeastern's preparation for the Lowell Textile game on Saturday, but Coach Al McCoy promises a new and entirely different offensive formation which he wants to try out before the season ends.

McCoy will not divulge the new offense. "I've wanted to try something for some 10 years, so I might as well get it out of my system on Saturday," Al said at last night's practice session. Every Northeastern game this year has been exciting because of the Huskies' unorthodox attack.

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard staged a 30-minute defensive scrimmage yesterday against the freshman team in Briggs Cage as the Crimson squad pointed toward Yale Saturday. The coaches may order another scrimmage session this afternoon.

Yale worked on more plays yesterday which the coaches have developed especially for the Harvard game. Coach Ducky Pond said last night that he expects to use the same lineup that started the Princeton game. Dave Colwell, punting star, will be held in reserve, it was announced.

More than 3000 students of Boston University will gather at the Irvington Street South Armory Friday night in the annual Old Scarlet rally to give the Terrier football team a roaring send-off for the Boston College game Saturday. The rally, which is being sponsored by the all-University Student Council, will be followed by a torchlight parade, led by the university band.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts gave his squad a short workout in the Medford Oval yesterday and then, because of frozen ground, took the Jumbos into the field house for the remainder of the afternoon. Yesterday's practice session consisted of learning a new set of plays, reviewing motion pictures of the Bowdoin game, and a general limbering-up drill. Lew Kyrios was back on the varsity team along with Capt. Roger Keith during the signal drill. Both these boys were injured last week, but now appear fit for Mass. State.

Snow on Dartmouth Field

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 18 (AP)—Dartmouth's first-stringers took things easy, running through a light signal drill. The reserves faced off against Princeton plays, as presented by the scrubs, on a snow-covered field. The varsity will study defensive work tomorrow against Princeton's attack in preparation for Saturday's game.

End B. U. Football Careers Saturday

By a Staff Photographer

Roy Thompson, Left Halfback

Bob Allen, Left Tackle

Fred Nichols, Left Guard

Spending Days End for Yawkey; Sox Make Money

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—These Boston Red Sox have cut a large slice off Tom Yawkey's bankroll, but take it from the genial owner of the club, it hasn't been a losing proposition. To date, Yawkey said today, he has footed bills for about $3,500,000 since he took the club over, including franchise, park, rebuilding, players and salaries.

"Yet," he added, "we've broken somewhat better than even. We drew 80,000 more in 1936 than we did in 1935 at home. Not bad for a sixth place outfit, eh?"

But the days of free spending, of big prices for player purchases, are all over, as far as Yawkey is concerned. From here on in, the Sox will do their player-acquiring via the trade route.

"Trade for Trade"

"We'll do a lot of trading, of course," he explained, "but we've finished spending. If the other clubs want to trade, players for players, that's fine. But we're definitely not involving any more of our cash."

Just which players the Sox will go after, Yawkey didn't say, but from his outline of the club's plans for next year came the impression that they'll be plenty of young blood. He and General Manager Ed Collins have picked up several youngsters since the season ended.

First off, the reported switch of Jimmy Foxx from first base to either third or the outfield is out. Since Jimmy produced last season, he'll stay where he was.

"Don't forget," said Yawkey, "Foxx wasn't even close to being a disappointment. He hit nearly .340 and was way up in runs batted in. He'll stay at first.

"For the rest, we've decided definitely Manager Joe Cronin will be at third and Eric McNair will hold down shortstop. Bobby Doerr—we picked him up from the Coast league—appears to be our choice for second baseman. They tell me he was the most improved player in the league last year.

Rates a Chance

"With him on second, Bill Werber will get another try in the outfield. I don't think he was there long enough last season. Doc Cramer and this Buster Mills from Buffalo will see action out there, too, and there's a lad, Gaffke, from the American Association, who also rates a chance."

For the rest, if Cramer, Werber, Pitcher Johnny Marcum, and one or two others produce, things should be far different than they were in the disappointing 1936 campaign.

For one other player, Yawkey's plans are definite. Wes Ferrell won't be traded, unless the Sox get another 20-game pitcher for him.

He explained that the flare-up late in the '36 season, in which Ferrell walked off the mound in a game with the Yankees and was fined $1000 by Cronin, has all been satisfactorily settled.

"We told Wes we didn't want to take his money," Yawkey related. "He admitted he saw Cronin's point of view, and promised to do his best. In return, we virtually assured him he'd get the fine back. He filled his share of the bargain. We'll do ours."

"Y" Wrestlers to Clash

The amateur wrestling season in Y. M. C. A. circles opens when the grappling squads of the Boston and Quincy associations hold their first meet in Quincy tonight at 8 p. m. The men scheduled to represent Boston are Ernie Paquett, present holder of the NEAAAU 115-pound title, Ben Alecks, present holder of the 125-pound NEAAAU title, George Heos, 135 pounds, Al Dangel, 145 pounds, Joe Keimach, 155 pounds, Don Mackiernan, 165 pounds, Jimmy Ryan, 175 pounds, and Jack Driscoll, heavy weight. Howard Wilson, coach of the Boston "Y" squad, will be in charge.

Bowdoin Names Co-Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Nov. 18—Harold D. Ashkenasy '38 of Lynn, Mass., and David W. Fitts '38 of Winchester, Mass., have been elected co-captains of the 1937 Bowdoin College varsity football team. Both have been members of the varsity eleven for two years and both are unanimous choices for all-Maine teams. Ashkenasy plays a guard position and Fitts at end.

England Beats Ireland

STOKE, Eng., Nov. 18 (AP)—England beat Ireland, 3-to-1, in an international soccer football match today. The score was tied at 1-to-1 going into the final 45 minutes of play.

Brown Clinches First Place in Soccer Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18—Brown has clinched first place in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League standing, according to the tabulations announced today by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary of the league. Brown has 12 points, with one more game to play. Wesleyan is in second place with 10 points with her schedule closed, and Harvard and Dartmouth are tied for third place with eight points each.

Margeson of Brown jumped into first place in the individual standing with nine points. Read of Brown is in second place with seven points, Keeney of Yale is third with six points, and Bailey of Dartmouth and Clarke of Wesleyan are next in line with five and four points each. Jackson of Brown and Hood of Wesleyan are bracketed with Clarke with four points each.

Three more games are on the league schedule, Brown meeting Connecticut State on Nov. 19, Harvard meeting Yale on Nov. 20, and M. I. T. meeting Yale on Nov. 28. None of those encounters will have a bearing on Brown's leadership of the league, for it will be mathematically impossible for any of the other teams to reach Brown's present total of 12 points. Brown can add to that by a triumph over Connecticut State. Brown is undefeated both in and out of league competition, having defeated Clark and tied Army in non-league games.

The list of scorers having two or more goals to their credit:

Margeson, Brown	9
Read, Brown	7
Keeney, Yale	6
Bailey, Dartmouth	5
Clarke, Wesleyan	4
Jackson, Brown	4
Hood, Wesleyan	4
Wood, Harvard	3
Janiga, Conn. State	3
Britton, Dartmouth	3
Jeppson, Amherst	3
White, Harvard	2
Lewis, Harvard	2
Willis, Amherst	2
Beloin, Conn. State	2
Livingstone, Wesleyan	2
White, Wesleyan	2
Burbank, Brown	2
Fowle, Williams	2
Butcher, Williams	2
Rodda, Mass. State	2
Badger, Yale	2
Hills, Yale	2
Rawleigh, Yale	2
Osley, Mass. State	2

Yale 150's Hold First Place in Football Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Yale University's 150-pound eleven, winner of four straight games, holds first place in the eastern intercollegiate lightweight football league.

Rutgers, holder of the title since the league was organized two years ago, is in second place with three victories as against one defeat. The Scarlet's long defeat was a 3-0 setback by the Eli. Rutgers has yet to meet Princeton, Thanksgiving day, while Yale plays the Tigers and Lafayette takes on Villanova this Friday in the circuit's remaining games.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	4	0	1.000
Rutgers	3	1	.750
Lafayette	2	2	.500
Pennsylvania	2	3	.400
Princeton	1	2	.333
Villanova	0	4	.000

International-American League
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	2	2	2	13	12	6
Providence	3	0	1	11	6	6
Springfield	2	2	2	11	14	6
New Haven	1	1	3	10	14	3
Western Division						
Pittsburgh	3	1	1	18	13	7
Syracuse	3	0	1	18	10	6
Cleveland	1	0	3	6	10	2
Buffalo	0	0	4	6	14	0

Result Nov. 17

Springfield 1, Buffalo 0.

'Bama's Shiftier And Faster Than 1930 Bowl Team

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 18 (AP)—When—and if—Alabama's 1936 football team trots into the Rose Bowl, coast fans who saw previous performances of the Crimson Tide are in for a surprise.

Gone are the massive linemen who brought the 1930 outfit the label of "the red elephants." Gone, likewise, are the powerful backs who used sheer power to shred opposing lines.

In their places are shiftier, faster players, who strike with speed and no warning.

Coach Frank Thomas is wearing a sour look about all this Rose Bowl talk. Vanderbilt must be beaten Thanksgiving Day, and the invitation is mainly a matter of conjecture, even if his boys win that game.

But students with a few spare dollars already are thumbing time tables.

Three Victories and a Tie

Alabama's Rose Bowl history includes three victories and a tie in four starts.

The Crimsons came from behind to nose out Washington, 20 to 19, in the 1926 thriller, and the following year tied a great Stanford team, 7 to 7, with another late rally.

That red elephant eleven swamped Washington State, 24 to 0, in the 1931 game, and the 29-13 rout of Stanford in 1935 still is recent history.

More surprising than any of those elevens, however, has been the performance of the Alabama team this season. Its line is no collection of lightweights, but it has been outweighed in plenty of contests this season.

Joe Riley, Mainspring

And its fast-stepping backfield, with 155-pound Joe Riley as the mainspring, averages just 169 pounds.

Backfield fireworks have been provided by Riley, with an average gain of 6.4 yards from scrimmage on his 96 runs, and Joe Kilgrow, who has pounded out 558 yards in 120 attempts.

Opening the season with a 34-0 victory over Howard, Alabama crushed Clemson, 32 to 0; defeated Mississippi State 7 to 0 on an 82-yard sprint by Kilgrow; was tied 0-0 by Tennessee; trimmed Loyola of New Orleans 13 to 6; defeated Kentucky, 14 to 0, and smashed previously unbeaten Tulane, 34 to 7. Last week, it weathered a furious second-half onslaught by Georgia Tech to win, 20 to 16.

Pictures Shown Yale Squad

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—The Yale coaching staff used motion pictures of last Saturday's thrilling Princeton game as the Elis drove hard in preparation for the season's finale with Harvard. After studying the pictures the Bulldog linemen huddled with their coach, Marshall Wells, who pointed out errors and concentrated on correcting faults. Meanwhile backfield coach Earl Neale outlined several new plays to the ball carriers and brushed up on the timing of the plays already in the Eli repertoire. Practice ended with a long offensive scrimmage under arc lights with the jayvees furnishing the opposition.

B. U. Seniors In Last Game Against Eagles

When the opening whistle blows Saturday afternoon for the Boston College-Boston University football game there will be in the Scarlet and White starting line-up four seniors who will be playing their last game for the Terriers. They are Capt. Roy Thompson at right halfback, Bob Allen at left tackle, Dick Lynch at left end, and Fred Nichols at left guard. Other seniors who will probably see action during the game are Walt Gainer, George Timson, guards and Louis Rudolph, veteran end.

Thus, as Coach Pat Hanley looks ahead toward the 1937 football season he already has in view the task of rebuilding the entire left side of the Terrier line, and the job of finding a ball carrier with the versatile ability of the Boston University grid leader.

Thompson Will Be Missed

Hanley admits that he will miss Thompson more than any other member. During this season he has been the spear-head on attack, has been a valuable inspiration to his teammates, as well as a great defensive player. However, Hanley pointed out, the others in the backfield will return, and at the rate they have improved this year, B. U. should have one of the best backfield combinations in New England next season.

The forward wall has been one of the best in Boston University's history. The offensive drive along with the solid defense it has displayed all season is inscribed in the record books which read, five victories, one loss, and one tie.

Coaches Good to Yearlings

When coaches start pondering about next year's team they look to the freshmen for prospects. This season's yearling team of the Terriers has not been particularly impressive. They have not won a game to date, although they did hold an opponent to a tie. Richard Van Iderstine, last year's varsity captain, is the freshman coach, and considering the type of material he has had to work with, he has done a creditable job. This week Friday, the Boston University yearlings take on the strong Boston College team in their final game of the year. Individually, the majority of the Terrier youngsters have considerable football ability.

With 1937's varsity backfield already complete by the return of Leon Spivack, Lou Blazyinski, Eddie Graham, Saul Netchtem, Gary Fanigiletti, and Earl Crompton, these veterans will have to hustle in order to maintain their ratings because of the number of good freshmen backs coming up. John Lesiak, the yearlings' fullback, has shown that he has all the qualities of a star. In the Brown game it was his accurate throwing that gave the Terriers their lone touchdown. His running was a revelation to his coaches, and according to Hanley who has watched him, he can easily be made into a triple-threat. Other backs of promise are Ed Richardson of Medford, Jack Rotman, Chelsea; Henry McMulin, Waltham, and Jack Connolly.

The present freshmen line will send up several good linemen, and with these Line Coach Al Kawal expects to build a forward wall equal to this year's and perhaps even better.

Looking over the promising candidates that are expected to be available next year, the coaches see at least a half a dozen of better than average ability. For guards there will be Hank Calagince, Milford; Leo Maghahian, Stoneham, and John Anderson, Newton. This trio has shown drive and are fast in running interference.

The tackle situation will be decidedly improved over this year with four big boys available. Eugene Swenson, Lexington; Paul Sullivan, Lowell; Joe Giannotti, and Ed. Lippa, Winthrop, are members of the freshmen team, and all have shown to a marked degree that next year's B. U. varsity opponents are going to have trouble in attempting plays through the Terriers' tackle posts.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Sullivan Trophy Vote

LATEST reports from Daniel J. Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, state that Jesse Owens, Ohio State University track and field captain and winner of four gold medals at the recent Olympic Games, is leading in the vote for the James E. Sullivan Trophy. This means that he has passed Glen Morris, national and Olympic decathlon champion, who held the lead at the time the field was cut to 33 athletes. The latest poll has been delivered to the A. A. U., and from the 33 balloted on, 10 names will be selected for final action. The names will be announced at the coming annual meeting of the A. A. U., which is to be held at Houston, Texas, Dec. 4, and from that 10 the winner will be named.

International

Helen Stephens

Three Women Still Among Leaders

According to the latest announcement, there are three women athletes still in the running. They are Helen H. Jacobs, winner of the all-England lawn tennis singles championship at Wimbledon last summer; Helen Stephens, winner of the women's 100-meter championship at the Olympic Games in Berlin last August, and Alice I. Marble, winner of the women's lawn tennis singles championship of the United States last September. Up to the present time no woman has ever won this trophy, and while there is no question but what the three above named are worthy of such an award, it is hardly expected that any one of them will break through and establish a precedent this year. If one should be named, I believe that Miss Jacobs would get the call, as her brilliant tennis coupled with fine sportsmanship over the past few years seems to me to be more worthy of the trophy than the showing of the other two women.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

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Mediterranean Stock-Taking

THIS is a moment when not only nations, but individuals, have a sense that it would be wise to go in for a little mental stock-taking. And of no individual is that truer than of the contumacious traveler. Who knows how different an aspect his physical and mental backgrounds will wear ten years from now than that which they wear today?

I propose, therefore, to do a little Mediterranean stock-taking here. It is for more than a long bright decade now that I have been cruising about from coast to coast and island to island in the Mediterranean, because in that entranced sea I have found most heart freedom; and who knows if the next decade is to be as bright, or brighter? I propose here to recall those days or moments which most stand out in my Mediterranean memories.

* * *

LET ME FIRST recall Tunis. Let me recall how I went shopping in Tunis. Verily, the arcaded bazaars there are more glamorous than any cave of Aladdin. They are sheltered from the hot African sun by painted gables, and the beautiful Byzantine pillars that separate them (most of them looted from the ruins of Carthage beyond the bay) are painted in red and white and green spirals, like barley sugar in some titanic fairy-play. Here and there the sun splashed through upon the cobbled lane, as if one of the jewelers at your left or right hand had spilt a tray of topaz and amethyst. Or will you buy a magic phial of the essence of roses and jasmine and the fabled lotus which sent Odysseus' sailors to sleep? (It grows in the island of Djerba, only two or three days' journey from Tunis.) Many strange and lovely things may be bought in the *suks* of Tunis. It is only in the *Suk-el-Berka* that a melancholy falls upon you. For here, until eighty years ago, there were slaves to buy and sell. Come, let us muse on these days.

* * *

OF A SUDDEN, I look back upon our departure from the Greek port of Patras. Dusk was gathering. To the right, sunset proceeded in long indeterminate streaks of molten bronze over the rocks. The white buildings ashore turned to gray, and the gray died and there was born a green light. The water swished by the bows, palely lit. The great searchlights on shore went stalking up the startled ravines, like the white ghosts of old gods. There on those shores, the gods still walk together sadly. But we did not see them walking. It was dark and we were very far.

It was dark, I say. Then there was a moment in which there was a sense of transformation. The tips of the waves did not fall into the trough at once, but imperceptibly waited. And, during that moment of waiting, a light less definite than the first of dawn covered the sea. The stars shone more fiercely, resentfully. Then there was a thin line of gold at the sea's edge. The stars were anxious a little. Then a segment of gold, then half the moon came out, large and golden, and then the waters tottered from the under-rim of the moon, and the moon had risen.

Let me recall, next, a swift day in Malta, and the small boys in frail boats under our liner shouting out with the queer Maltese hoarseness: "Dive for sixpence, sirr—very good voyage to you, sirr." The sun slides back from their tanned wet skins; their hair, from much diving, is dyed into the brown-yellow of seagrasses. One of their cockle-shells rocks desperately, while its two occupants smash potatoes into each other's hair, mysteriously intoning a Latin canticle during the process. We tread the palpitant gangway, and a husky Maltese with his mate takes us across the green shimmering strip. No, no, we do not buy lace. We do not buy mosaic brooches. Only one thing we are tempted to buy—the great black headdress of one of the dark ladies of Malta. We do not buy it, because all our luggage is contained in a rucksack apiece, and there would be no room therein for so glorious a possession. Goats are about us—goats all day long, everywhere. The goatherd stops, he bends down, milks a goat into a tumbler for us and—we drink. (We have drunk the same refreshment, served in the same fashion, on the Boulevards of Montmartre.)

* * *

MONTMARTRE, DO I say? France, then? Let me go as the wind listeth. Let me recall a springtime wood near Marseilles, where the people forgather and look down on the cornflower blue sea. So near to the port is it that stevedores and stokers from Malay and Singapore will pad among the aloes on naked feet. Black-bearded Moroccans stand immovably in the avenues while perambulators assault in vain their rooted limbs. Chinese in their loose overalls swoop suddenly upon some small red flower which recalls to their yellow nostalgic eyes the tangled bankside of the Yellow river.

Yet this is a garden heavily leaved with France. Under the thick cactas, the blue in the smocks of the workmen mingles with the horizon blue in uniforms and the blue in the revived spring frocks of the girls. We bid basins of shrimps to be brought to us. The meditative trout in the pond round which our tables are gathered have something of the Royalist hauteur of a *grande dame* in Marcel Proust. A little group gathers near the pond. A guitar twangs. A fiddle smirks. A large contralto assaults the moon. We make out the substantial six-foot figure of a Penthesilea with a quiver of songs on her arm.

* * *

BEFORE LONG a counter-attraction becomes fairly manifest. Close by an old beggar starts wheezing out a ballad that swears deathless loyalty to the young Corsican, as you discover after listening long and intently. Franc after franc goes to deepen the music in the pocket of Penthesilea. But there's never a sou for old Jacques, who never seems to expect it. He has no audience at all, except the invisible. Shall Jacques go away then, shrimpless? No, triumphantly, no. A young *caporal*, his eye shining, his lips twitching, leaps onto the table next to ours and, with a bow, begins to sing the glory of France, the heroism of her sons, the eyes of her daughters, in an exquisite tenor voice. Jacques creaks up his neck, and through startled, bleary eyes looks up to the portent. Little screwed-up notes are flung like pellets round the tenor's feet. With a trembling hand Jacques gathers in this celestial manna. No man eats shrimp more numerous or half as succulent as Jacques that day.

* * *

BUT LET ME again put on my seven league boots and carry myself along this same shore, to wander the narrow streets of Genoa.

But can this all be illusion? This is surely not Genoa spread under me. Yet it was only yesterday morning that my opening eyes looked out upon the Ligurian peaks that extend toward France. Was it yesterday? Was it a year ago? And these lustrous lagoons of Venice stretching in the sunset like cloth-of-gold, these steeples, these bridges, these infinitely graceful gondolas—do I invent them? Do they actually exist?

And yet I had been to Venice before. I had seen steeples and bridges somewhat similar to these. And I had seen the very first cousin to this lion, poised on a pillar in the small piazza over against the Doge's Palace.

* * *

BUT IT HAD all happened so swiftly; and the summer enchantment was so incredible; that was why it seemed that a world of illusion surrounded me. It came about like this, so far as I can remember. A year earlier I had met a charming young American in Sicily. He had a noble taste in poetry and pictures. But not the least of his virtues was the possession of a superb Lancia car, compressing the energy of forty horses. But the energy of his car was not equal to his own. He had motored from Bordeaux to Genoa. I think he said something like an hour ago. Perhaps he did not. I merely know that one moment he was not in my bedroom, the next he was. I heard him say something about dinner that same night in Florian's—you know, that exquisite little restaurant facing the Square of Saint Mark, where the ghosts of Shelley and Byron fill to the brim their phantasmal glasses. In another moment the air was flickering with my bedsheets, my pyjamas, my shirts—as the Square of Saint Mark, an hour or two later, fluttered with the wings of a thousand pigeons.

You remember, of course, that Venice is several hundred miles away from Genoa. And high hills and great plains stretch between. But, verily, we ate dinner that night at Florian's, and the music was subtle as the wind among rushes and potent as the breakers upon Biscay shores. All night long, in the warm moonlight, the lovely girls in their fringed shawls strolling from arcade to arcade, and their dark-eyed lovers whispered or sang.

* * *

SHALL I END my Mediterranean memories, here in Venice? Or shall I go further south, where the glowing pageantry of Naples calls, and where, vast against the blue heavens, Vesuvius swaggers, scrawling white words of smoke on the blue parchment of the sky? Here, along the enormous burning bow of the bay, Naples extends her swarming villages, flanked by vineyards and by sea. The great peninsula of Sorrento thrusts forward her limestone snout to the enchanted island of Capri, lying there like a hunched sea-serpent coiled in its dreams.

Shall I end, rather, on that night of throbbing stars in Tangier, when I sat on a terrace overlooking the narrow street that winds up to the square of the serpent-charmers and the tale-tellers? Or the bright morning in Athens when I saw (you will not persuade me I did not see) a host of lads and maidens bearing baskets to lay on Athene's altar-slab in the Parthenon?

* * *

NO, LET IT be Venice, as I lay my pen down, the moon on the silky lagoons and the girls in their large shawls, that gutter and flare like a wood-fire over their white shoulders. Oh, that enchantment is too desolating. I think we had best turn our eyes away. The Campanile of Venice is a very tall building, isn't it? But hardly half as high as the Woolworth building. And it contains nothing like so many typewriters.

LOUIS GOLDING

November

Now is the water crested by the wind;
The stone hoar-frosted; branches sharp with sound;
The sparrow crusts his trefoil on the ground,
His feathers crisp, his body shivering;
The weather-cock that creaks above the stable
Swings in his winter frenzy round and round.—
And children crunching homeward through the leaves,
Thrust laughter on the air,—and, quivering,
The pigeon seeks his shelter in the eaves.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
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Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $9.00 Three months ... $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

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"THE OWL": *Sculpture in Stone by André Abbal*

ANDRÉ ABBAL, a sculptor, who is often referred to as the apostle of the "taille directe," recently held an exhibition at his studio in Paris. Among the exhibits were figures and several plastic busts of some of the great men of the period: Jaurès, Clemenceau and Bourdelle among others; also there were charming heads of children in stone and marble, studies of animals and birds, statuettes and figurines.

Born at Moissac, where relics of Roman art are still to be found, Abbal came naturally by his talent for sculpture. His grandfather worked with Viollet-le-Duc, the renowned French architect, on the restoration of the monuments of the Middle Ages. His father continued the family tradition and left this legacy to the son. His comrades say of him: "He was born with a sculptor's chisel in his hand."

After a short stay in the School of Fine Arts at Toulouse, Abbal entered the studio of Falguière in Paris, where he proved to be a skilful disciple. He always remembered what this master used to say with regret toward the end of his career: "The true way would have been to have a soft stone and to attack it directly in front of the model." Abbal determined to return to act upon this advice and to work with mallet and chisel as the early sculptors did, learning how to make use of all materials—marble, stone and granite.

No one is more modern, more of today than is this artist. The inspiration for his work comes to him directly from his love of human beings and of nature. His method is that of the Assyrians and Egyptians, but he is no mere imitator. He expresses directly in stone his own thoughts.

Abbal has not adhered to the ancient and forgotten tradition of cutting directly from the stone without preliminary modeling, as a mere theory; it is a process to which he spontaneously returned under the impulse of his instinct as a sculptor. He has kept intact his youthful enthusiasms and convictions and, while he has no school and does not teach, he has a following of young artists.

This solemn old owl, with the large head and eyes, loaned to the exhibition by its owner, M. August Perret, a French architect, is of yellow sandstone. It is one of an interesting family of stone owls that frequent the studios and garden of the sculptor. There are hawk owls, screech owls, great horned owls and one known in France as the "grand duc."

Conrad and Hardy Contrasted

THE placing together of Thomas Hardy and Joseph Conrad in the lineage of English novelists leads me at once to two reflections. First, that although their lives cover very nearly the same period of time, in a century when the English novel is popularly supposed to have been at its greatest, their work in tone and artistry and feeling and setting belongs not only to different centuries but almost to different worlds. Hardy's to a world that often seems to us as unreal and dated and strange as a Victorian fashion-plate, Conrad's to a world as unreal and strange in a vastly different sense but as undated as the sea and the stars and the sunlight of which he wrote so well. And secondly, that although the English are known and have been renowned for centuries both as a nation of sea-farers and sea-lovers and as men lovingly and necessarily preoccupied with the earth, a nation in whose development seamen and farmers have played an immense part, English literature can show only two writers of classic substance whose work has for its foundation the soil and the sea. Why this should be I do not pretend to know and it is not within the scope of this essay to prove. It may be a mere coincidence that Hardy is alone in his position as the novelist of English rural life and that Conrad as a novelist of the sea has no one to rival him but Marryat. But if it is, then it is one of the oddest coincidences in English literature. For the sea and the land between them must have inspired more English poets than any other subjects except women and love and flowers. Nor is it that English prose, or more especially the English novel, is barren of all reference to earth and sea; but only that we have no dramatic novelist except Conrad occupied entirely with the sea, and no novelist of the same calibre as Hardy occupied, even though not quite so entirely, with the drama of English rural life and character. . . .

Conrad never suffered from the confines of morality or time or place. He is not provincial, but cosmopolitan. It is not that his range of character was any greater than Hardy's, or that in mere verbal dexterity and passionate intensity he had Hardy beaten into a cocked hat, but simply that there is in him a basic difference in make-up, mobility of mind and range of moral attitude. It is the difference between chalk and cheese, between a man of one nationality and another, between the sardonic Englishman and the sardonic Pole. Hardy is so much the Englishman that we do not need to think of it; we take it for granted. Whereas Conrad gets extra credit for the romantic fact of his nationality, for being the Pole who learnt English and mastered it and finally wrote novels in it.—DEREK VERSCHOYLE, in "The English Novelists." (London: Chatto & Windus. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Red Gold Rain

(Orange Tree by Day)

Sun and rain at work together
Ripened this for summer weather;
Sun gave it color tawny red
And rain its life as though it bled;
In the long days full of fire
Its fruit will cool us when we tire.
Against the house-wall does it grow
With smooth stem like a fountain's flow,
Dark are its leaves, a colder shade
Than ever rock or mountain made;
When the wind plays soft they sing,
For here the birds' songs never ring.
Quite still the fruit that in a golden shower
Will fall one day to flood this tower.

—SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "The Cyder Feast." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Pillars in God's Temple

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE direct result of the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in connection with the Bible, many individuals have found their lives enriched and ennobled. They have acquired higher motives and aims, purer aspirations, and a cleaner, more unselfish attitude toward life and living. In some instances the regeneration has been so complete, so many changes having been wrought in personal character, that individuals have, so to speak, found themselves almost made over. There is nothing mysterious about this, for in Revelation (3:12) we read, "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: . . . and I will write upon him my new name."

Christian Science teaches that man is the child of God; hence upright, noble, pure. God, the great Giver of all good, is conscious only of perfection, of His perfect creation, expressing good; and man, as His image and likeness, is always aware of spiritual integrity, of continuous life, of orderly unfoldment. However, reasoning from the human standpoint, mortals have believed themselves to be responsible for others, and for themselves, working independently to promote and build materially those things of which they have believed themselves to be the originators.

"Him that overcometh"! The requisite overcoming is satisfying and sweet as we proceed in our study and application of the truths of this practical religion. Nevertheless, it requires resolution, sincerity, and earnestness to overcome, relinquish, and rise above the false arguments of theology, medicine, and physical science, which we may have accepted in the past. We learn to accept and appropriate spiritual selfhood in all its beauty, continuity, power, simplicity, and strength; to demonstrate the authority, peace, honesty, talent, and ability with which the real man is abundantly and adequately equipped.

"The new birth is not the work of a moment," writes Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 15). "It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

A young girl discovered the meaning of her given name. She cherished secretly for many years a certain joy in the knowledge that her name meant "noble." Constantly she endeavored to live up to that ideal; to express nobility in the small acts of life and in the daily contacts of home, business, and social activity. This sweet view was pondered resolutely in her heart, but never would she have had her thoughts revealed to her friends or associates.

Later she took up the study of Christian Science, which brought with it a renewed interest in the Bible. Much satisfaction and inspiration were gained by her from reading the Scriptural accounts of incidents wherein the names of certain followers of the Lord were changed.

Jacob's name was changed to Israel, when he received the spiritual message (Genesis 32:28). "As a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed." Jacob's experience proved that he had gained a higher understanding of spiritual being, undisturbed and untouched by the material senses, for he went forth to meet Esau, with whom he had had a quarrel, and was able to say quietly (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me."

Many are familiar with the story of Saul's conversion on that memorable journey to Damascus, after which he turned from his cruel persecution of Christ Jesus' followers, and himself became a Christian. Subsequently, as Paul, he lived in accordance with the spiritual revelation which came to him on that momentous occasion, and his example has been helpful to Bible students ever since.

A dictionary defines "pillar" as a "firm, upright support." Any individual who daily seeks to be upright in conversation, thought, deed, and in all dealings with his fellow man; who holds to Truth in every transaction; who adheres firmly to spiritual reality in spite of blustering pretensions of evil, will find himself more and more frequently conscious that his real dwelling is in that "secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), where evil is unknown. Recognizing himself as God's upright child, he will live up to his true name or nature. He will no more be contentious, fearful, resentful, revengeful, hateful, unhappy, or exhibit any tendencies belonging to the old mortal, material concept of himself. He will be freed from his old beliefs, as Paul was freed from Saul's misunderstanding. He will rejoicingly express the spiritual qualities of health, holiness, love, with which man is so richly endowed as God's son.

Appreciation of the limitless possibilities of spiritual man comes gradually into human experience, but Mrs. Eddy assures us with the words (No and Yes, p. 46), "Man has a noble destiny; and the full-orbed significance of this destiny has dawned on the sick-bound and sin-enslaved."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Colonnes dans le Temple de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN JOIGNANT à l'étude de la Bible celle de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, une foule de personnes ont constaté que leur vie s'enrichissait et s'ennoblissait. Elles ont acquis des mobiles et des buts plus élevés, des aspirations plus pures, une attitude plus correcte et moins égoïste concernant la vie et la manière de se conduire. Dans certains cas la régénération a été si complète, les changements survenus dans le caractère ont été si radicaux, que le disciple s'est trouvé être pour ainsi dire une nouvelle créature. Ceci n'a rien de mystérieux, car nous lisons dans l'Apocalypse (3:12): "Celui qui vaincra, je le ferai être une colonne dans le temple de mon Dieu, et il n'en sortira jamais; et j'écrirai sur lui... mon nouveau nom."

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme est enfant de Dieu, par conséquent droit, noble et pur. Dieu, le grand Dispensateur de tous les biens, n'est conscient que de la perfection, de Sa création parfaite exprimant le bien; et l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance divine, connaît toujours l'intégrité spirituelle, la vie continue, le développement bien ordonné. Néanmoins, comme ils raisonnaient sur une base humaine, les mortels ont cru qu'ils avaient la charge d'autrui et d'eux-mêmes; qu'il leur fallait travailler d'une manière indépendante pour édifier ou agrandir matériellement les choses dont ils s'attribuaient la création.

"Celui qui vaincra"! Les efforts que nécessite la victoire sont doux et satisfaisants lorsque nous continuons l'étude et l'application des vérités que présente cette religion pratique. Toutefois nous avions peut-être accepté jadis les faux arguments de la théologie, de la médecine et des sciences physiques; or, pour vaincre ces choses, pour les abandonner et s'élever plus haut qu'elles, il faut être résolu, sincère et zélé. Graduellement nous apprenons à accepter puis à nous approprier l'individualité spirituelle dans toute sa beauté, dans sa continuité, sa puissance, sa simplicité et sa force; nous apprenons à démontrer l'autorité, la paix, l'honnêteté, le talent et les capacités dont l'homme réel est abondamment pourvu.

"La nouvelle naissance n'est pas l'œuvre d'un moment," déclare Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 15). "Elle commence par des moments et se poursuit au cours des années; des moments où l'on s'abandonne à Dieu, où l'on se confie comme un enfant, où l'on adopte avec joie le bien; des moments d'abnégation, de consécration, d'espoir céleste et d'amour spirituel."

Une jeune fille avait découvert le sens de son prénom, qui signifiait "noble." Pendant bien des années, elle en ressentit une joie qu'elle cultivait secrètement. Elle s'efforçait toujours de vivre conformément à cet idéal, d'exprimer la noblesse dans les moindres actes et dans les contacts journaliers, soit à la maison, soit au travail ou en société. Elle repassait dans son cœur cette douce conception, mais elle n'aurait jamais voulu la révéler à ses amies ou à son entourage.

Plus tard elle entreprit l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, et dès lors elle s'intéressa beaucoup plus à la Bible. Elle y lut divers récits qui mentionnaient un changement de nom chez certains serviteurs de l'Eternel, et cela fut pour elle une grande source de satisfaction et d'inspiration.

Lorsque Jacob reçut ce message spirituel (Genèse 32:28): "Tu as lutté avec Dieu et avec les hommes, et tu as vaincu"—son nom fut changé en celui d'Israël. Les événements prouvèrent que le patriarche avait acquis une compréhension plus élevée de l'être spirituel, qui n'est jamais atteint ou troublé par les sens matériels; car il put aller à la rencontre d'Esaü, —ce frère dont une querelle l'avait longtemps séparé,—et lui dire avec douceur (Genèse 33:10): "J'ai vu ta face comme on voit la face de Dieu, et... tu m'as accueilli favorablement."

Un autre récit bien connu relate la conversion de Saul alors qu'il se rendait à Damas—voyage mémorable, à la suite duquel le jeune homme cessa de persécuter cruellement les disciples du Christ Jésus et devint lui-même un chrétien. Dès lors, sous le nom de Paul, il mena une vie conforme à la grande révélation spirituelle qu'il avait eue; et son exemple a toujours aidé les étudiants de la Bible.

Dans le dictionnaire, le terme "colonne" a notamment cette définition: "Appui ferme et droit; soutien." Le disciple qui tous les jours recherche la droiture dans sa conversation, ses pensées, ses actes et tous les rapports avec ses semblables; qui dans toutes les transactions adhère à la Vérité; qui malgré les tapageuses prétentions du mal, s'attache fermement à la réalité spirituelle—ce disciple aura toujours davantage l'assurance qu'il demeure en réalité "dans la retraite du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1), où le mal est inconnu. L'homme qui se reconnaît lui-même pour un intègre enfant de Dieu, vivra conformément à son nom, à sa nature véritables. Il ne sera plus querelleur, craintif, rancunier, haineux, vindicatif, malheureux; il cessera de manifester les tendances incluses dans l'ancien concept mortel et matériel de sa propre personnalité. Il sera libéré de ses vieilles croyances, comme Paul fut affranchi des erreurs de Saul. Il exprimera joyeusement les qualités spirituelles—la santé, la sainteté, l'amour—dont l'homme est si richement doué en tant que fils de Dieu.

C'est graduellement que les humains apprécient les incommensurables possibilités dont jouit l'homme spirituel; mais Mrs. Eddy nous donne cette assurance (*Non et Oui*, p. 46): "L'homme a une noble destinée; et la pleine signification de cette destinée s'est levée comme un astre pour les captifs de la maladie et les esclaves du péché."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Stravinsky Plans A Symphony

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra decided that winter to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, which would fall in 1930, by a series of festivals. This famous organisation wished to give them a special interest by presenting symphonic works specially written for the occasion by contemporary composers. Koussevitzky, who has been at the head of this admirable orchestra for years, asked me to cooperate by composing a symphony for them.

The idea of writing a symphonic work of some length had been present in my mind for a long time, and I therefore gladly accepted a proposal so thoroughly in accord with my wishes. . . .

My idea was that my symphony should be a work with great contrapuntal development, and for that it was necessary to increase the media at my disposal. I finally decided on a choral and instrumental ensemble in which the two elements should be on an equal footing, neither of them out-weighing the other. In this instance my view-point as to the mutual relationship of the vocal and instrumental sections coincided with that of the masters of contrapuntal music, who also treated them as equals, and neither reduced the rôle of the choruses to that of a homophonous chant nor the function of the instrumental ensemble to that of an accompaniment.

I sought for my words, since they were to be sung, among those which had been written for singing. And quite naturally my first idea was to have recourse to the Psalms. Soon after the first performance of my symphony, a criticism was forwarded to me in which its author asked: "Has the composer attempted to be Hebrew in his music—Hebrew in spirit, after the manner of Ernest Bloch, but without too much that is reminiscent of the synagogue?" . . .

But, apart from his real or pretended ignorance, does not the ridiculous question which he asks reveal only too clearly a mentality which one encounters more and more frequently today? Apparently people have lost all capacity to treat the Holy Scriptures otherwise than from the viewpoint of ethnography, history, or picturesqueness. That anyone should take his inspiration from the Psalms without giving a thought to these side-issues appears to be incredible to them, and so they demand explanations. Yet it seems quite natural to them that a piece of jazz should be called Alleluia. All these misunderstandings arise from the fact that people will always insist upon looking in music for something that is not there. The main thing for them is to know what the piece expresses, and what the author had in mind when he composed it. They never seem to understand that music has an entity of its own apart from anything that it may suggest to them. In other words, music interests them in so far as it touches on elements outside it while evoking sensations with which they are familiar. . . .

When people have learned to love music for itself, when they listen with other ears, their enjoyment will be of a far higher and more potent order, and they will be able to judge it on a higher plane and realise its intrinsic value. Obviously such an attitude presupposes a certain degree of musical development and of intellectual culture, but that is not very difficult of attainment.—IGOR STRAVINSKY, in "Chronicle of My Life." (London: Gollancz. New York: Simon & Schuster.)

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Quiet Selling Halts Stocks' Rise; Specialties Show Strength

Commodity and Money Markets

Market's Forward Push Is Stopped By Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Quiet selling today interrupted the forward swing of the stock market.

While merchandising and specialty issues kept their feet on solid ground, many of the recent leaders retreated moderately after a fast opening push in which gains of fractions to 2 or more points were recorded over a broad front. Near the final hour trends were uneven.

The piling up of dividends continued in record volume and other business news appeared to be eminently satisfactory, but brokers said some traders were inclined to cash in part of their profits in view of the sharp advance of the past two days.

Transfers were around 3,000,000 shares.

The buying was that swept over the list in the morning put the ticker tape as much as four minutes in arrears. The pace slowed on the appearance of more liberal offerings.

Grains marched ahead, while other commodities were mixed. Foreign currencies were a trifle ahead in terms of the dollar.

Shares retaining the greater part of their early advances included Woolworth, Schenley, Eastman Kodak, Radio, Kennecott, Johns-Manville, Southern Railway common and preferred, Loew's, Crown Cork, National Biscuit, Thatcher Manufacturing, American Type Founders, and Sparks Withington.

Unchanged to down a point or so were Philip Morris, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, International Nickel, Standard Oil of N. J., Westinghouse, du Pont, Goodyear, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Paramount.

There was a let-down in demand from abroad which attained sizable proportions yesterday when brokers said purchasing orders were about four times those on the selling side.

The bond market remained committed to the side of rising prices today, although buying activities covered a somewhat narrower range than in recent sessions.

U. S. Governments made a strong bid for leadership by pushing forward one thirty-second to eight thirty-seconds of a point shortly after the opening. In this movement most of the Treasuries were carried to new highs. The 4¼s and 3¼s of 1944, stood out with the top gains. Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds also improved two thirty-seconds to five thirty-seconds.

Support continued to show itself over a large part of the corporate list and buyers were apparently paying little attention to opinions of some commentators that the heavy outpour of industrial dividends may in the long run prove prejudicial to the interests of certain bondholders.

Such comment stressed the importance of large cash reserves as a bulwark against omission of bond interests during periods of unsatisfactory earnings.

Prices improved up to around a point in Allis Chalmers 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

French and Polish groups contributed the only noteworthy action developed by the foreign division. French stamped 7s scored an early gain of more than 4, while Polish 8s added another 1½ points to the sharp rise recorded yesterday.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov. 18	Last Nov. 17
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	70½	70	70	70
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	15½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Mills (1¼b)	28¼	28¼	28½	28⅝
37½	22¼	Addressograph (1)	33¾	33	33¼	34
21½	1 1⅞	Advance Rumely	4	3½	3¾	3½
88½	58	Air Reduction (1†)	84	83¼	83⅝	83
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4½	4½	4¼
102	91	Ala & Vicks (6)	103	103	103	102
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15½
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	4½
61⅜	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	61½	59	60⅝	60
60½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	60	60	60	59
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	60	60	60	60
40½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	52¾	48	52¼	48½
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	38⅞	38	38⅞	37¾
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	239½	230	238½	238
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	33½	32½	32¾	33½
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	19¾	18⅞	19⅛	19⅝
88½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88¾	88	88⅛	88
71	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½)	70⅛	68¾	68¾	69⅜
34	19¾	Alpha Port Chem (1)	33⅜	33	33⅜	32⅝
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	99	98	99	96
80½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	83	81	83	80½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42¾	41	41	42½
72½	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	71½	71½	71½	71
68	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	65½	65½	65½	68
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	127	125¼	125⅝	126½
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	166	165½	165½	..
54¾	36	Am Car & Fdry	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	52
92½	57½	Am Car & F pf	90	89½	89½	89¾
89¾	31	Am Chain (1b)	68⅜	67¾	67½	68
14⅜	7½	Am Colortype	14¾	14	14	14¼
34⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	34⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33¾
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28½	27¼	28⅛	27⅝
5	3½	Am Encaustic T	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	4⅝
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	50½	48½	48½	48⅝
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	40⅜	39	40⅜	39½
19¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	17⅞	17	17	17⅜
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	6¼	5½	5⅞	6
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35½	35½	35½	35½
51	37	AmHome Pr (2.40)	51⅞	51½	51½	51¼
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19½	19	19	19¼
15½	9⅝	Am International	15	14⅝	14¾	14⅜
39¾	23½	Am Locomotive	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
107	66	Am Loco pf	105¾	105½	105¾	104½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	24⅜	23¾	24	24
15	10	Am Mach & Met	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
54⅞	27	Am Metal	53¾	52½	52½	51½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67½	67	67	67¼
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	81¼	81	81	80¾
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	23	22½	22¾	23
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	36½	35¾	36	36⅜
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
28¼	15	Am Seating vtc	28¾	28	28	27¾
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40¼	40	40	39¾
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	101½	99	99	100¾
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
73½	8⅜	Am Snuff (3†)	65	65	65	65
144	133¾	Am Snuff pf (6)	141	140	141	138
53	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	54	53	53⅜	52¾
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	137	136¾	137	136
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	28⅝	28⅜	28	28⅜
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	58½	57¼	58½	..
26⅜	18¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	26	26¾	25¾	26¾
187¼	149½	Am Tel & Tel2(9)	189½	186⅜	186⅝	187¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99	98½	99	98¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100⅞	100¼	100¼	100½
16¼	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs	17½	16¾	17¼	14¾
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25¾	25	25	25⅜
108¾	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	101	101	101	..
10	1⅛	Am Woolen	10	9⅝	9¾	9¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3†)	63⅜	62½	62¾	62¾
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10	4⅛	Am Writ P pf (h)	7⅜	6¼	6¾	6⅛
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5¼	5	5	5⅛
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	53	51¼	51½	53
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21⅜	20½	21	20¾
43	9	Anderson Copper	35	34½	34½	34⅜
5⅜	3	A P W Paper	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
50	37	Archer Daniels (2†)	43⅜	43	43⅜	43⅜
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	6	6¾	5⅞	5⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81¾	81	81¾	80½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½†)	60¼	59¼	59¼	60
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	18⅜	17½	17¾	18½
22½	8	Artloom Corp	17½	17½	17¼	17½
27¼	12⅝	Assd Dry Goods	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¼
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	76¼	74½	74½	75¾
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
45½	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	44½	44½	44½	45½
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	29½	28	29	29¾
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf & WI pf	51¼	50½	51¼	..
35½	26⅝	Atl Refining (1†)	33½	32½	32⅝	32⅝
80½	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	84	82	82½	80½
129	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	129	128	128	129
30½	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17	16⅞	17	17¼
54½	36⅜	Auburn Auto	34½	33¾	33¾	33½
10½	5⅜	Austin Nichols	8⅞	8⅜	8½	8¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	45⅝	45	45½	45⅝
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅝

—B—

6¼	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
83½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	84½	83	84½	83¼
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	22⅜	22⅝	23¼
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37⅞	36½	36½	36½
5½	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5½
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45¾	45¼	45¼	45
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113½	113¼	113½	113¼
82½	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	83	83	83	82½
34¾	21	Barker Co (½b)	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	27½
25½	13¼	Barker Bros	25⅜	24½	25	24¼
123¾	82¼	Barker Bros pf	121½	121	121½	121½
20⅜	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	19¾	19¼	19¾	19⅝
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	21	20	20⅛	20¾
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	111	111	111	27
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	27¼	27	27¼	27
100¼	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4†)	100⅜	100	100	100¼
16¾	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
23¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	29⅞	29	29⅛	30½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	23
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	71½	71¼	71¼	71½
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	73¼	71½	71½	72⅜
103	56¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	99⅛	99	99	100¾
130	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	135½	134¼	135¼	130
60¼	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	57¼	56⅜	57¼	56¼
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	19⅛
32¼	18¼	Black & Decker	31½	31⅛	31⅝	31
38½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.40b)	36¾	35¼	35¼	36¼
32½	..	Boeing AirPlane	33⅜	31⅜	32¾	32½
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49	48½	48½	49
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	95	95	95	95
45⅝	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	47	45⅝	47	45⅝
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28¾
90	64	Borg Warner (3†)	90¼	89	89½	89¼
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3⅜	1⅛	Boston A pf (h)	2⅜	2	2	2
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17⅛
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	64	62⅜	62⅜	63¾
69	43½	Briggs & Strat (3)	51½	51	51	51½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2†)	47½	47⅜	47⅜	47½
58⅜	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56	56	56	56¼
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	106¾	105¾	106¾	105
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38	38	38	38½
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3	51½	51	51	51
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	50	50	50	49½
21¾	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	21	20¼	20¼	21⅛
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	110	110	110	110
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12½	12½	12½	12¾
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	11	10½	10⅝	11
34⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	34½	32½	32¾	34
58¾	11½	Bulova Watch	58	56	56	57⅝
40	25	Burma-Bada Add (.60†)	31¾	31	31¼	31⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	31	30½	30½	30½
31¾	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	29½	29½	29½	30
6¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
25⅝	16½	Byers	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
84	64	Byers pf	80½	80¾	80¾	81
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	31½	30⅝	30⅝	31

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	44⅞	43¼	44⅜	43
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z& L	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
16½	6	Calmet & Hec (.75b)	15¼	14¼	14½	14⅞
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1†)	38⅝	36⅛	36⅞	38
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	18¾	18	18	18
60	54	Canada South (3)	58	57	58	58
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅝
18⅜	6¾	Cannon Mills (2b)	16⅜	15⅞	16	15
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17½	17½	17½	..
3¾	2¼	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
188	92½	Case Thresh (4)	164	161	161	163
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	140	139	139	138½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2†)	90½	90¼	90½	90
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (⅓b)	29	28¼	28¼	28⅝
32⅞	19	Celotex Co	32¾	31½	32⅜	31⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	79½	77⅞	79½	78¾
35½	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½†)	32½	32¾	33	32¾
57	35	Central RRofNJ	41½	41	41	42¼
8⅜	6⅜	Central Foundry	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
11	6½	Century Ribbon	11	10⅜	10¾	11
108½	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	108½	108½	108½	..
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	72	69½	69¾	71½
19¼	8½	Certain-Teed (1)	16	15½	15⅝	15¾
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (n)	69	69	69	67
26½	19	Champion P & F (1)	29½	27½	29½	28⅜
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	95½	96	94	96
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (3.80†)	74½	73¼	73¾	73¾
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	9¾	9¾	9¾	10⅝
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
5½	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
47¾	2½	Chi N'western (h)	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅜	17½	18	17½
63¾	40⅜	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	64⅝	64½	64⅝	..
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	2	2	2
8	3½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	5
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¼	5½	5½	4
32⅝	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
30½	17⅜	Childs Co (1	19½	18¼	18½	18¼
12¾	7	Childs Company	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅝
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	47	46	46	46
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	137⅜	135¾	136½	136¾
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	23	21¾	21¾	22⅞
89¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)a	89⅝	88	88	89½
13½	4¾	City Stores	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅛
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60†)	36	35	35	35½
111¼	107¼	Cleve El l pf (4½)	110½	110½	110½	..
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	44	42¾	42¾	43¼
74⅜	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	72½	71	72	72
134	84	Coca Cola (2†)	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	129
30½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17½
68¾	39½	*Collins & Aikman (2†)	62⅜	61⅝	61¾	63
116½	107½	*Collins & A pf (7)	114	111½	113½	114
39½	28⅛	Colo F & Ir	37⅞	37	37	36½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	18
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	92	92	92	..
45½	21	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	37½	36⅞	36⅞	38⅜
51½	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾†)	44	43½	44	43½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4†)	124½	124¼	124½	124½
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4†)	77⅞	76½	76½	75¾
125½	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	126	126	126	125¾
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4†)	81⅜	80⅞	81½	81⅜
134½	97	Comm I Tr (4¾)	136	136	136	134½
24⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.80†)	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
82	58⅛	Comwith & S pf (3)	72	71½	72⅜	72
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	13⅜	13	13	13½
44½	30⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60†)	34⅜	35	35	35¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	20⅜	20	20	20
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	18	18	18	..
16⅜	8	Consol Cigar	17	16½	16½	16½
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	85	84½	84½	..
4¾	2	Consol Coal vtc	4½	3¾	4⅜	3¾
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	24	19⅞	22	19½
7½	1½	Consol Film Ind	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛
26½	15½	Consol Film I pf (2g)	18	17½	17½	17½
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2†)	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	45¼
109	102	Consol Ed NYpf (5)	107¾	107⅜	107½	107½
8⅞	3⅜	Consol Laundries	8⅜	8	8⅛	8¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60†)	12⅝	12¼	12¾	12⅜
11½	5¼	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¾	8⅝	9	8¾
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
26½	15¾	Container n (1†)	21	20¾	20⅜	20⅝
34⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
3¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
106⅛	67⅜	Cont Baking pf (8)	103	100	100	106⅛
87½	47	Cont Can (2†)	73⅝	72	72	74⅝
24⅜	11½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	23⅝	21½	21½	22
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	43⅜	43¼	43½	43½
4	3½	Cont Motors	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38	28⅜	Cont Oil (1†)	37¾	36¾	36⅞	37½
46	25½	Cont Steel (1)	27	26¾	26⅞	27
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	63½	62½	63¼	63¾
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	74½	72½	72½	74
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	160½	160½	160½	162
4	4	Coty	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37⅝	37½	37½	37⅝
25⅜	24	Crane Co	46	44½	45	45
35⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	24	23½	23¾	23
49⅜	46	Crown Cork pf xw (3¾)	47	47	47	..
91½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (2)	89	86½	87	86
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf ww 2¼)	54½	54	54½	54
15½	7¼	Crown Zeller vte	15⅝	15	15	15¼
56⅜	25	Crucible Steel	51¾	51	51	51¾
3	1¼	Cuba Co	2½	2	2½	2
18½	9	Cuba Ry pf	15½	15	15	14½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11⅞	11¼	11¾	11⅝
112¾	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	116½	111¼	115	111
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	40½	40	40	39½
34¼	18⅞	Curtis Publishing	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	21
112½	99⅛	Curtis Pub pf (4)	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	1⅛	20½	20½	20¾
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	82½	80	82½	80
70½	36½	Cushman 8%	53½	53½	53½	..
83	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1†)	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	76½

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19¾	7⅞	Davega St (.30†)	19½	18½	18¾	19¼
101½	52	Deere & Co	97¼	95¼	95½	96
33½	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	29¾
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1†)	33¾	32¼	33⅛	32⅞
84¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	48⅜	47	47	48¼
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19½	18¾	18⅝	19
60½	42	Devoe & Ra A (2)	58½	58¼	58¼	59
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½†)	34¼	34	34	33½
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½†)	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	..
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	25	23¾	24	25
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	28½	27¾	27¾	28
61½	41½	Dom Mines (2†)	55¾	54¼	54¼	54½
11¾	7¼	Dominion Stores	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11½
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	75½	74¼	74¼	75
50¼	29	Dresser A (3b)	50½	50½	50½	50
33¾	13	Dresser B (1b)	32½	31½	32¼	31¾
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8½	7¾	7¾	8
182	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	184¼	181¼	182¾	182
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	131½	131½	131½	132

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
185	156	Eastman Kodak (8†)	181¾	179¾	181¾	179½
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	162½	162½	162½	160
40½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	40	39⅜	39⅝	39⅞
15⅞	5¾	Kitingon Schild	15½	14¼	14⅜	15½
47½	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	45⅞	44¾	44¾	46½
115	101¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	113	113	113	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	14½
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
26⅜	22¼	El Paso N Gas	26¼	25	25	26
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16¾	16½	16⅜	16⅝
79½	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	79½	78⅜	78⅝	79½
87	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	86½	85	86	87
55¼	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2†)	46¾	46	46½	45¾
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	21⅜	21	21	21½
40	28⅛	Great West Sug (2.40)	40	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
39⅜	22	Green, E L (h)	39¾	39½	39½	39
177⅛	151½	Greyhound Corp (.80)	17⅜	17

Business and Industry

Tide of Extra Dividends and Higher Wages Is Still Rising

Commerce and Finance

Raw Wool Prices Surge Upward, But Sales Volume Off

Prices of raw wool are surging upward to new highs for the year, but the heavy turnover of the commodity that developed in recent weeks diminished considerably this week. A primary cause for the lessening business is the manufacturing situation, wherein general wage boosts of 10 per cent have been announced within the past few days.

Sale of piecegoods and clothing for many weeks was draggy and prices sagged to an extent that left a wide gap between the rising raw material market and the prices accepted by mills for their product. But advances were made and accepted by the goods trade as demand perked up, the markup in goods amounting to about 10 cents a yard since opening of the lightweight season. This placed goods much closer to replacement cost.

Wages Increased

Then came the announcement of wage increases, quite general through New England textile mills, a boon to mill hands and a decided impetus to business in general. But such steps spelled higher production costs. Some wool men figure that wages comprise 50 per cent of the cost of production. Many mills have withdrawn their goods from the market for the moment, or are sharpening their pencils and refiguring prices to meet the latest change in conditions. To buyers, this signifies higher prices for goods and clothing.

Under such conditions, the buyers of raw wool, including mills, topmakers and spinners, "stop, look and listen" before committing themselves too heavily in the raw wool market. Sales in the Boston market are estimated to be about 5,000,000 pounds or a little better for the past week, possibly a fifth of the amount moved in a similar period not long ago. Most of it was of the fine and fine medium grades.

Meantime, wool prices the world over are higher by three or four cents a pound, clean basis, on the finer wools, than a week ago, and by two to three cents on the medium grades, causing a general market sensation without disturbing the general cheerful tone of the trade sentiment. This is particularly noticeable in the goods and the clothing branches of the trade, where indications point to a greater willingness to absorb the advances than has been noticeable for a long period.

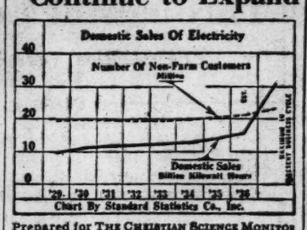
The wage increases in New England are reported to involve about 50,000 textile workers, and add approximately $3,500,000 annually to the wage distribution on the basis of present mill activities. Wages in the wool textile industry are already higher than those in other textile fields, according to the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and even with the deductions for the Social Security Act payments starting in January, most mill workers will be better off financially than in several years.

Stocks Are Light

Stocks of raw wool are relatively light. The strike of seamen on the Pacific Coast has tied up intercoastal steamers at the various ports on both seaboards. Some of them have considerable wool in their cargoes. Imports at Boston which have been at low ebb for some time, are turning upward and two steamers brought several thousands of bales to Boston this week from Australia, the Canadian Challenger and Canadian Constructor.

Though Australian wools of 66 to 70's grade are quoted about $1.03, clean basis, duty paid, landed Boston, or even a little more, buying in Sydney, Adelaide and other markets is of good volume. England is the chief purchaser, though America is taking considerable wool just now. South American markets are active and well sold up, with prices again higher, in the River Plate markets.

Domestic Power Sales Continue to Expand



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS estimated that approximately 90 per cent of all families in this country, other than those on farms, are currently being serviced with electricity, as compared with 80 per cent in 1926.

During the next few years, nonfarm customers served should total 23,000,000 during the next few years, comparing with 21,000,000 served this year.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

fewer union members than at the peak in 1920.

The foundation for a new stratification in American society along class lines has been laid by the winning of the last frontier. The settlement of the country has curbed that mobility of movement in search of fresh opportunities which was the bane of labor organization. "Going West, young man" nowadays, in Stuart Chase's words, may yield no more promising job than that of carrying a spear in a Hollywood studio.

So it was not surprising that one of the big question marks thrown up by the recent election was: "Is class feeling growing?" One of the best tests is the translation of worker interests into political group expression. Judged by this test, class feeling is growing. For an embryonic labor party came into existence during the recent election. Tough it threw its support to Mr. Roosevelt, many of its sponsors look forward to the building up of a national organization, one, moreover, that will be in a position to nominate its own candiates for federal offices.

Such a prospect is much punier than the aspirations. But the only way in which it can be scotched is by tackling this great problem of industrial relations along enlightened lines. It was an inability to do this that persuaded the employers in the totalitarian states to welcome fascism. As Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin says, "Employers preferred fascism to rational compromise." Wise employers will be thinking not how to profit from the squabbling at Tampa, but how to realize the ultimate aims of an equitable deal for labor, which is the root cause of labor organization.

Recent Dividends Near Half Billion; Wage Rises Spread

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Year-end dividend disbursements by American corporations neared the $50,000,000 mark today.

With six weeks to go, American industry was well on the way to a new record for final quarter expenditures to both shareholders and wage earners.

More than 90 companies—their earnings vastly increased while they faced the necessity of either paying taxes on undistributed profits or sharing them with stockholders—already have ordered extra and regular dividends on common stocks totaling more than $400,000,000 in addition, millions in accumulated arrears on preferred stocks and millions more in stock dividends were earmarked for shareholders' profits.

Golden Flood Continues

The golden flood did not stop with shareholders. Wage increases representing more than $125,000,000 a year for 1,200,000 workers have been announced. Scores of companies are yet to act. More than $25,000,000 in Christmas bonuses to workers will swell the total.

To most business analysts, the federal surtax on undivided profits looms as one of the compelling features of the dividend parade. Imposing a surtax ranging from 7 per cent to 27 per cent on undistributed net earnings, the new impost makes it necessary for corporation executives to decide between paying out heavily to the Government, distributing the profits to shareholders, or increasing operating costs by boosting wages and other methods. Thus far indications point to a compromise among the three.

Then too, corporations in general have earned more in 1936 than in any year since 1930. The first 375 to report income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, showed a net gain of 57.8 per cent over the like period a year ago. Many turned loss into profit for the first time in years.

Wage Increases Spread

The huge United States Steel Corporation, with the best third quarter earnings since 1930, was among the first to loosen the purse strings. It offered a general wage increase to the 200,000 employees of its subsidiaries estimated to aggregate $30,000,000 a year. The entire steel industry followed suit, adding with U. S. Steel something like $75,000,000 in all to workers' payrolls.

General Motors and Chrysler divided huge plums, both in the form of workers' bonuses and extra dividends. The big oil companies followed, with Standard Oil of New Jersey plumping $4,500,000 in its employees' hands, in addition to an increased payment to stockholders.

Today the record showed 91 of the larger and better known companies had declared a total of $403,991,760 in dividends. Extra and increased disbursements exceeded regular payments to stockholders, the former running to $206,741,313 and the latter to $197,250,447.

The peak seemed to have been reached, but hundreds of smaller companies and some of the big ones have yet to take action on distributions of their profits. If the surtax is to be avoided actual payment must be made before the end of the year.

$60,000,000 in One Day

Yesterday some 30 companies ordered nearly $60,000,000 in cash paid out to the owners of their shares. More than 75,000 workers, including 40,000 in the cotton textile industry, received the promise of more money in their pay envelopes.

Announcements came from every field. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway awarded cash and stock dividends totalling $22,953,000; Coca Cola divided an extra of $7,983,800, and the American Smelting & Refining tossed an additional $4,177,365 into the hat.

Another copper company, Kennecott, added $9,157,463, General Foods boosted the total $2,363,148, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, with $1,237,500; Pere Marquette Railway, with $2,240,000, and Public Service of New Jersey with $1,100,639 shared swiftly in the movement.

Employees of Corn Products, Coca Cola, General Foods, Transue & Williams and Commercial Investment Trust were awarded Christmas bonuses. Workers in the metal, rubber, furniture and other industries joined textile workers in receiving pay increases.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Frank C. Rand, chairman of the board of International Shoe Company, announced the directors had voted approximately $1,437,500 in extra dividends to stockholders and in extra compensation to employees.

The directors, meeting yesterday, declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 1. For 7000 holders of the 3,350,000 shares outstanding, this will mean $837,500 in addition to the regular dividends of $2 per share already paid this year.

All employees of the company who have been in continuous service from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 will receive an extra week's pay, but with a maximum of $50. It was estimated the payment to be made Dec. 15 will total about $600,000 for 30,000 workers.

GRANITE CITY, Ill. (AP)—The American Steel Foundries announced a 10 per cent wage increase for its 1650 employees. The company made no estimate of the aggregate pay-roll increase.

ALLIANCE, O., Nov. 17 (AP)—Directors of the Transue & Williams Steel forging Corporation voted a Christmas bonus of a week's pay to the 625 employees of the company. The distribution will amount to slightly more than $20,000.

At the same time the directors voted a 15-cents per share dividend for stockholders of record Nov. 30. With the new dividend the firm will have paid 50 cents a share or a total of $57,500 for 1936.

Producers of Metals Loosening Restrictions Due to Big Demand

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Demand for the leading world commodities has picked up to such an extent during 1936 that increases in either price or production, or both, have become the rule, and the trend appears steadily upward.

Many of these commodities, including copper, tin, rubber, silk and coffee, have been for years under restriction agreements. The committees in charge of these agreements have been faced, this year, with the virtual necessity of increasing the allowable production or else running serious economic risks. Failure to increase allowable output, in the face of rising demand, may result in a sharp runup in price, with consequent international ill feeling, such as was expressed by American officials during the nineteen-twenties when rubber control drove the price above $1 a pound. In addition, output restrictions and rising prices encourage high-cost production outside the restricted areas, which after a few years has to be taken into the agreement at the expense of the low-cost producers.

One of the most bullish positions in world commodities today is in copper. The recent increase in the world production quota (which does not include the United States) from 70 to 105 per cent was made by steps, to 75, 80, 85, 95, and finally 105 per cent, the last two steps being the largest; 105 per cent operations will come on the market next March.

Copper Use Exceeds 1929

World consumption of copper outside the United States has already exceeded the 1929 record, reaching 1,215,000 tons in 1935, against 957,000 tons in 1929, and although consumption this year is not quite up to last year outside the United States, world stocks are down from 485,000 tons at the end of 1935 to 380,000 tons at the end of September, 1936. This is approximately the same level as in the nineteen-twenties, about half the peak inventories of 1932, and, in view of the expanding market, little more than safe.

American consumption of copper has not recovered as rapidly as foreign consumption, and for 1935 it was only 580,000 tons against 1,120,000 tons in 1929. However, recovery in American consumption this year has been sharp; for the first nine months it has been 537,000 tons against 368,000 tons in the same period of 1935, an improvement of about 50 per cent, curiously parallel to the increase of 50 per cent in world production quotas.

It looks as though American producers had concluded that 10 cents a pound was a fair price for copper, and had intended earlier in 1936 to keep the price at this level by increasing production step by step with increased consumption. As has happened with many of the international metals, however, the foreign price interfered, rising to the point where there was a profit in buying copper from American producers and shipping it to Europe. It has been estimated that American mines are now operating at about 65 per cent of capacity, the rate having been stepped up substantially in the early fall. Refined stocks at the end of September of about 188,000 tons were only about three months' supply, a reduction of about 20 per cent from the stocks of 231,000 tons at the end of 1935.

Talking 12-Cent Copper

In the face of such shrinking stocks, and a higher European price, the American price was raised in the last week of October to 10 cents, and during election week to 10½ cents. Despite the heavy volume of sales in October and early this month, consumers are still eager enough so that some producers have done the unusual thing of opening their books four months ahead, having sold out production for the next three months. A further increase was rumored for last week but did not eventuate.

Twelve-cent copper is being discussed. Argument against it is that it will bring in high-cost producers and so hurt the low-cost mines. Arguments in favor of it is that without such an increase, an actual scarcity of copper will develop soon, without giving time for the additional production to come on the market to meet it.

A further increase of domestic copper demand appears in the bag for 1937, as a result of large automobile production, a probable increase in the sales of electrical appliances, which have exceeded their 1929 levels, and prospect of considerable outlay on electric generation and transmission equipment, despite the election. In addition, people are building more homes with more copper in the plumbing, eaves, etc.

Four Increases in Lead Price

Lead has had a similar sharp improvement in statistical position in recent months, culminating in the most important price move in a year or more. Within the last month the price of lead has been increased four times.

Of all the major metals, lead showed the least statistical improvement in the last two years. Domestic lead stocks were 230,000 tons (7 months' supply) at the end of January, 1935, and were still 231,000 tons at the end of last July, 18 months later. During August, however, shipments rose to the highest since 1931, and the trade received a big statistical surprise when the Bureau of Metal Statistics announced on September 22 that surplus stocks of pig lead had dropped 12,848 tons in August.

The surprise increased when a month later the figures showed a further drop of 18,000 tons, upon which St. Joseph Lead, American Smelting, and other producers put in effect four successive price markups, bringing the price to 5.10 cents a pound at New York, highest since December 1930, against 4.60 cents since last spring. Even this, however, appears to have rather whetted than abated market interest. Increased demand for lead comes from practically all consuming lines, including cable makers, paint and pigment manufacturers, and sheet lead and pipe makers.

Zinc in Strong Position

Zinc is in one of the strongest statistical positions among the metals, thanks in considerable part to the increasing use of zinc dies and stampings, and to the recovery of galvanized iron production to 71 per cent of capacity. Figures published by the American Zinc Institute on Thursday show stocks on hand at the lowest level since 1929, totalling only 68,892 tons while October shipments were 54,035 tons and production was only 46,300 tons. Despite several recent increases in the price of zinc, a further advance is expected in the near future.

A realistic view of the extremely tight situation in tin was taken by the International Tin Committee last week when it increased export quotas for Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and Nigeria from 90 per cent to 105 per cent of 1929 base quota, effective for the fourth quarter of 1936 retroactive to Oct. 1. This capped the surprise of last June when the quota for the second half of 1936 was lifted from 85 to 90 per cent. At that time world investories had dropped to less than two months' supply, leaving the tin market on some occasions dependent on a single shipment.

Tin Prices Very Strong

Despite this increase in the quota, however, tin has been exceptionally strong in the last fortnight. This strength was based chiefly on the news that Siam had agreed upon a quota within the international agreement. Inaugurated in 1931, this agreement was to expire on Dec. 31, 1936, unless renewed, and the demand of the Siamese producers for a larger base quota had jeopardized the prospects of renewal. The straightening out of this disagreement means that the control agreement will be continued for another five years.

Despite this continuance of control, it does not appear likely that the International Tin Committee will hold production in the next few years as tightly as in the past. The price of tin is back at 1929 levels despite reductions in the cost of production. American demand is high and expanding, with tinplate operations this year running around 100 per cent of capacity, and European demand for tin for armament purposes is on the increase. A tight hand on tin output, therefor, would run the price of tin to internationally embarrassing levels. This would stimulate production outside the control of the Dutch or British governments, as well as encouraging the use of less expensive substitutes.

Pennsylvania Buys Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Purchase of 100,000 tons of steel rail, involving an expenditure of $4,000,000, has been announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here in connection with the railroad's program of substituting heavier rail in rebuilding tracks throughout its system.

Robinson-Patman Act Inconsistent, States Professor

"The Robinson-Patman Act pretends to be one thing and is very clearly another. It pretends to be a modification of the old Clayton Act, prohibiting price discrimination which tends to monopoly. In reality, it is an antichain store act." In these strong words, Prof. Nathan Isaacs of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, censored what he termed a hasty bit of unintelligent legislation, speaking today before the New England Credit Conference in Boston.

"It is a statute pretending to be what it is not," declared Mr. Isaacs, "a check on competition in the guise of an antitrust law; in fact, two inconsistent statutes written down together for the sake of compromise without any attempt to smooth out their differences—this is a combination that is bound to end in perplexity. But, however, the difficulties are resolved, whether by intelligent administration, painful litigation or new legislation, the statute is still subject to the charge that it interferes with perfectly normal, useful business practices on the basis of a suspicion that they may sometimes be used to conceal trickery.

"Brokerage fees allowed to buyers are presumed to be fakes; advertising allowances are secret rebates; quantity discounts are exactions of unfair monsters in business presumably not based on economic grounds. However desirable it may be to curb size and bargaining efficiency, the Robinson-Patman Act is an awkward piece of legislation rushed through the last days of a busy Congress."

"The most important problem that confronts the nation following the election is the method and means by which government expenditures will be reduced," Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, declared before the afternoon session.

"Obviously, they cannot be curtailed immediately," he said. "To attempt to reduce the spending overnight would not only create added unemployment, but would again plunge our nation into a period of maladjustment. It will be as necessary to sponsor a graduated reduction program as it is essential that expenditures and taxes be reduced.

"Some people who would defend taxes in this nation say that the European taxes far exceed our own. This is a fact. What these people fail to realize, however, is that our standard of living far exceeds that of Europe. They do not seem to realize that there is some relationship between the tax burden and the standard of living. Those nations having a very high tax burden generally have a lower standard of living. Those favored with light tax burdens usually have a higher standard of living," Mr. Heimann pointed out.

National Tea Calls Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—National Tea Company called for redemption the balance of $1,475,000 outstanding 3-year 5 per cent sinking fund notes due Dec. 15, 1937.

Alter Constitution, Giving Wage Earner His Due, Leader Urges

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18 (AP)—Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, declared today that the United States must "give the wage earner his due" and "the simplest way is to pass a constitutional amendment, giving Congress authority to fix maximum hours of work, and then pass legislation to carry this out."

Mr. Johnson, whose company employs more than 5000 persons and who controls large cotton mills in the South, proposed in a public statement that "American big business give immediate consideration to the fixing of maximum working hours for all classes of labor."

He said this should be done "either by industrial co-operation or, if necessary, through constitutional amendment" as a "means of broadening the rising tide of recovery and permanently ending unemployment."

The industrialist, who lives in Princeton, N. J., declared he would "favor an additional constitutional amendment, fixing minimum wages, were it not that organized labor looks on such a step with suspicion, a view to which I do not subscribe."

Urging co-operation between private industry and the Roosevelt Administration, he said:

"Private industry has not done an adequate job for the wage earner in the United States. It is important that we now act promptly and again attack the unemployment problem.

"Industry must offer the man who wants work a good job, at good pay, with reasonable security. This must be the goal of American business. If we fail to do this, we forfeit the right to that leadership we have been jealously guarding during the past four years."

Mr. Johnson praised Maj. George L. Berry, federal co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, as a "type of man with whom both labor and industry can work."

"Business leaders will do well to support Major Berry in his attempts to solve national unemployment, rather than taking part in any movement to displace this able man, a scheme mentioned in recent Washington dispatches," Johnson said.

The Johnson & Johnson firm has factories here, in Chicago, Springfield, Mass., and Gainesville, Ga.

Power Production Up 11.9 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Edison Electric Institute reported production of electric power in the United States for the week at 2,169,715,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,169,480,000 kilowatt hours last week and 1,938,560,000 last year. The gain over last week was slight, .01 of 1 per cent, but was 11.9 per cent higher than last year's output.

The country's major geographic regions showed percentage increases over 1935 as follows: New England 8.3, Middle Atlantic 11.6, Central Industrial 13.8, West Central 8.3, Southern States 18.0, Rocky Mountain 16.0 and Pacific Coast 6.5.

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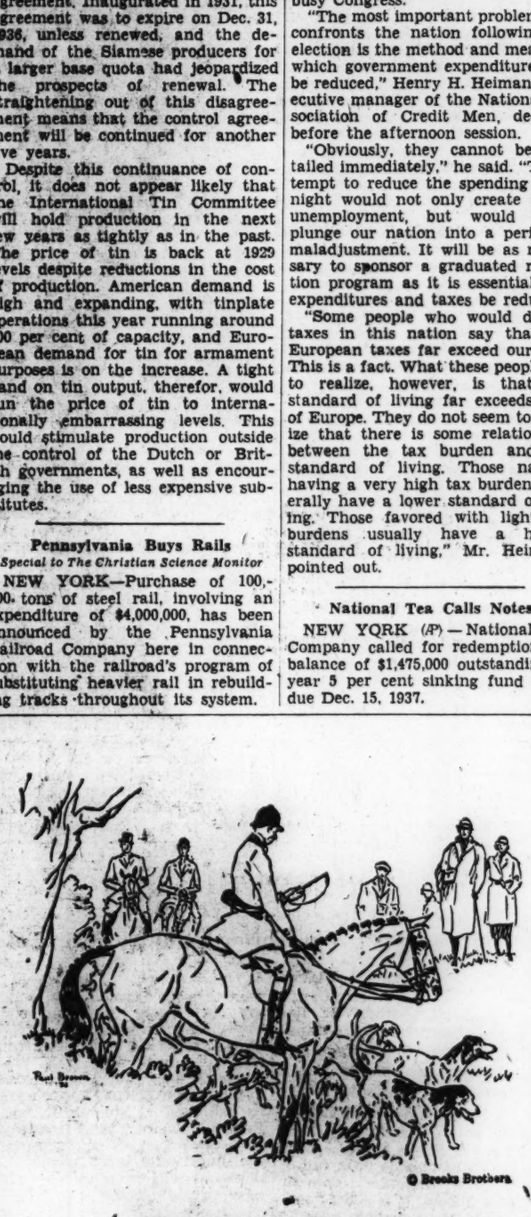
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
General and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due 1942

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY (a California corporation) has elected to redeem and pay off, on January 1, 1937, the entire issue of its General and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds then outstanding; that, upon that date, there will become and be due and payable, upon each of said bonds, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York (that being the agency of Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the payment of said bonds), the face amount thereof and accrued interest to that date; and that no further interest will accrue or be payable upon any of said bonds after January 1, 1937.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary and Treasurer of* PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
San Francisco, California, October 31, 1936.

N. B.—The face amount of the bonds described in the foregoing notice and interest thereon to January 1, 1937, will be paid without discount, at any time after November 1, 1936, upon surrender thereof with all interest coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1937, at the office of Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco, or at its above mentioned agency in New York.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Three-piece Country Suits, $60 *to* $75
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Odd Knickerbockers . . $12 *to* $18

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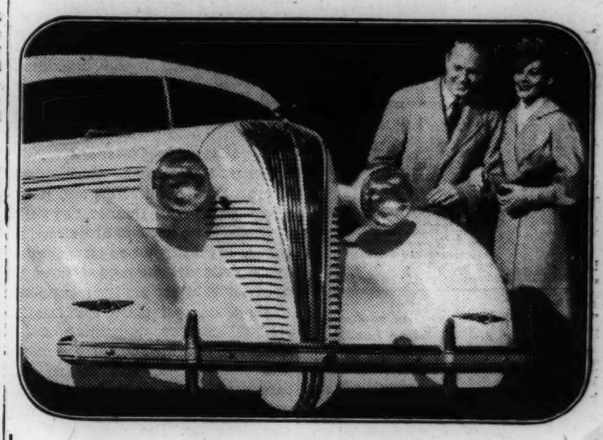

How To Look For Your No. 1 Low Priced Car

Ask the price of each leading low priced car. Then . . . *ask what you get for your money.* The questions below will help you to get the facts . . . prove to you that the completely new 1937 Terraplane is the No. 1 CAR of the Low Price Field.

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LUXURY? Does the INTERIOR match the outside beauty? • Does it compare favorably with HIGH PRICED cars? • Do you find a quality of fabrics, tailoring and equipment that really satisfies your ideas of interior luxury?

SIZE and ROOM? Has wheelbase been increased to a full 117 inches . . . 5 inches longer than any other leading low priced car? • Are front seats 5 inches wider . . . 55 inches of solid comfort for three? • Level, CLEAR floor space, front and rear? • Higher, wider doors? • Broadest vision of any car . . . windshield 6 inches wider so no cars can pop out from side streets unseen?

POWER? Do you find 96 or 101 horsepower under the hood? • And is it SMOOTH power? • Is vibration engineered out at its very source?

PERFORMANCE? Can the salesman PROVE performance with new stock car records made by 1937 cars before public introduction and certified by the contest board of the American Automobile Assn.?

ENDURANCE? Has the twin of the car you're seeing PROVED its endurance? • Has it traveled 86.54 miles per hour for 1,000 miles, throttle wide open all the way? • Has it set a new official record that beats the best ANY closed car at ANY price had ever done before?

ECONOMY? Can the salesman give you official economy figures, certified by the American Automobile Association? • Can he PROVE 21.98 miles per gallon . . . at the everyday speed of 30 miles an hour? • Does he offer PROOFS . . . not someone's extravagant estimate or "laboratory" figures.

SAFETY? Is the body ALL of steel with seamless roof of solid steel? • If so, does it have back of it the experience of the only automobile manufacturer who has been building steel bodies since 1926? • Does it have hydraulic brakes? • Is there a RESERVE braking system always ready for use AUTOMATICALLY, from the same brake pedal? • Have the brakes PROVED their safety by stopping the car in less than half the legal requirements, under American Automobile Association supervision? • Is Hydraulic Hill-Hold available as an optional extra?

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Backstage With the Fashion Shorts of the Screen

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Vyvyan Donner 'On Location'

The Director of Movietone Fashion Shorts at Work

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOR a person who has no official connection with motion pictures, I have been "on the lot" a good many times. I have stood under a warm California sun and watched one of the most spectacular directors in filmdom do a mob scene for a picture which was to be an "all high" for its time. Between snatches of retakes, also in California, but some years later, I chatted with one of the best-known Hollywood stars. In a borrowed studio on Long Island I once watched a pioneer director who was staging a comeback put a well-known comedian through the same bit of business a dozen times before he was suited.

Then there was the day when I saw two other well-known directors during the making of a picture. The set was thronged with great names, actors waiting to go on, a composer, an Olympic games champion, everyone moving about except the two directors who sat smack in front of the set with a small table between them and a backgammon board open. During the entire afternoon their attention did not waver from their game and all that I saw was a rehearsal of a row of hollyhocks, which rose with the rising sun and bent their heads at the approach of dusk. Along about 4 o'clock someone decided to set a few actors to work. Two of them, crouched in trying attitudes were finally securely pinned into what was intended to be the skin of a horse.

The other day I saw the filming of a picture which was different from all the others. As pictures go this was an unimportant one. There were no big names among the actors. No famous author had written the script. But the difference was not so much in these factors as in the quiet of the atmosphere. The handful of spectators scarcely could hear the voice of the director. When there was a word of advice for the cameraman, it was whispered so softly that he alone could catch it. There was no trying out of this or that. The director had a clear, purposeful plan and it was followed out to the letter. And too, while there was no chaperon accompanying the youthful players, the director's mother was there, marshaling people, shaking hands, and presiding over the luncheon table in the midst of the scenery and cameras during the noon intermission.

The director had written the script, designed the setting, selected the actors and personally assembled the properties. This versatile director, be it said, was Miss Vyvyan Donner, and the place was the Movietone Studio in New York city, where Miss Donner makes 36 "fashion shorts" each year.

The make-up person was a man, who, incidentally, gets $25 a day for splashing on rouge and powder. And the scissors which were wielded over straying locks before each shot were in the hands of another man who also rates $25 a day, two posts which it might seem logical for women to hold. But the camp stool which ordinarily in motion picture circles is sacred to a man director was occupied by a woman, and a woman moreover who has the reputation of barring all ill-temper, all irritability on the part of anyone during the making of a picture, who is herself calm, serene, whose criticisms always are given quietly to the individuals concerned, but whose "That's good, hold it," gives frequent encouragement both to players and technicians.

Began in Childhood

There is quite a story about Vyvyan Donner, director, and it begins with Vyvyan Donner, the child. For here is no accidental success, no chance of "luck." When Miss Donner was a little girl she used to dress up her friends in her mother's garments and put on real plays. She studied art, did fashion designing for the Shuberts, is a member of the scenic designers' union, and during her career of stage designing used to watch every rehearsal, the costumes and training, the exits and entrances, the lighting and staging, and especially how climaxes were achieved.

She won considerable acclaim for a new kind of poster fashioned out of brilliantly colored bits of paper cut out and pasted in strikingly simple effects. Because she was "news," someone put Miss Donner on the screen with her posters, this being the days of the silent pictures. Her first contact with the films settled her career. This became her objective and she drove straight at it.

Her First Picture

In the silent days pictures were not so difficult to make. Miss Donner located an old automobile, dressed up some of her friends as players and in two afternoons made a picture which she sold for $500, subsequently making and selling 18 more, still on the free lance basis. Then she took an idea for a picture to Movietone. She was told to bring in her people some afternoon and use the studio equipment to see what she could do. Miss Donner made her picture and for a week was too timid to inquire about the impression it made upon studio officials. When she finally got up sufficient courage to telephone she was informed that the picture was "all right," in fact that it was even playing on Broadway and that she could come in for a talk about contract.

For seven years she has been on the studio staff, beginning with making news reels when she pursued celebrities arriving on ships, or coaxed them into the studio, or went out in search of interesting events.

Grew Out of News Reels

Out of the news reels grew the fashion shorts. American women are reputed to buy a billion dollars' worth of clothes each year. Much of this money is spent for garments made fashionable by screen stars. An actress may flicker by in a gown which would be extremely impractical for the small-town woman. Or the actress may make popular a line which no one but a motion picture lady should try to wear.

Miss Donner then approaches her job with something of the attitude of the crusader. The clothes which she sponsors are selected not alone for beauty or for style, but for their suitability, their elegance or distinction. And her models are chosen according to the same standards, girls not alone with physical beauty but with an indication of mental charm and good taste. The models must look as though they were wearing clothes which they would have chosen and each garment is fitted to the individual wearer.

Put Into a Story

Behind each showing of costumes there is some idea. Miss Donner may see four brand new hats and think up a romance, in which a girl in a restaurant wears one of these models and interests a young man, so that she receives subsequent invitations. the film showing her in her costumes for these engagements and finally in her wedding dress.

Or someone asks Miss Donner to display some gray squirrel coats. She does not see a way to use them and says so. Then one morning she awakens to a world gone white, goes to Central Park, and thinks how those gray squirrel coats would look when worn in an old-fashioned sleigh with prancing horses. And so another bit of beauty is transferred to the screen.

She may want to use a church as background for Easter costumes and forthwith goes all over New York city in search of one. The church must face east because of the lighting, and since some 25 persons will be on location and costume changes are necessary there must be dressing rooms, and somewhere close by a restaurant. Miss Donner does not find what she wants in the city, but in a near-by suburb there is just the thing and she feels very pleased with her choice when she learns later that the structure had once been awarded an architectural prize.

Miss Donner stood one day on the roof of the British Empire building at Rockefeller Center and thought how lovely a location that would be. It was just one year later that she found a use for it.

Nothing Too Much Trouble

"Nothing is too much trouble," says Miss Donner. "I like work."

Which may be one reason for her success. Another certainly is the quietness with which she goes about her task and her conscious effort to eliminate the human element which can give rise to criticism or irritability. Certainly a third reason is in her insistence on distinction, in addition to beauty, for in her own words, "that is substance which cannot be taken away."

Then there is her careful planning. When she is going to use the grand ballroom of a famous hotel to give the effect of guests arriving for a big ball, she makes repeated trips there beforehand with electricians and cameramen so that everyone knows just what to do when the moment of filming arrives.

"I may change my plans," says Miss Donner, "but at least I must think far enough ahead to have a definite idea with which to start."

All this preparation, all this effort, a whole day of actual shooting for exactly one minute on the screen. Not such an easy job as it might appear.

Much might be said about Miss Donner's attitude toward her fellow workers, the way in which luncheon is provided to the individual order for all those engaged in making the picture, and of the late breakfast which always is served when Miss Donner directs, for she inevitably arrives at the studio with a huge package of sugar buns under her arm.

All of which does not mean that there are not other directors of ability and kindliness, but that it is rather nice to find these qualities in a woman director who is succeeding in what after all has been a man's field.

Photo by Frank Kirby

Upper Left—'On Location' in Central Park, New York City. Vyvyan Donner (Right) and Cameraman Jack Painter. A Fur Fashion Show Is Being Filmed. Right—Miss Donner and Her Cameraman in the Studio. Below—Between Shots of a Spring Fashion Short in the Studio. Vyvyan Donner Is Director of Fox Movietone News Fashion Subjects

Through the Editor's Window

'The Ladies' Offer a Fragmentary Reply

By Mildred Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is evidence that women in countries where woman suffrage is supposedly an accepted thing would do well at intervals to reaffirm in one way or another the fact that, regardless of how much actual good the women have or have not done with their vote, it is fair and right that women should have the vote. It may seem quaint to bring this up after sixteen years of woman suffrage in the United States; but every now and then someone spends a great deal of printers' ink to suggest that because women have not brought about a new era with their vote, the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution is one of those reforms that "promised almost everything and accomplished almost nothing."

The latest of these efforts is an article in the Forum called "Ladies in Politics." On the premise that the campaign promises of the suffragists previous to 1920 have not been carried out, the writer of the article sets about to prove to his satisfaction that women (or "the ladies," as he prefers to dub us) not only have failed to keep their promises, but have failed on almost every count, to make the grade in politics.

I am reminded of a statement made to me last week by a man so well known in political circles that I would not give his name without permission. He said, in effect, that if people would look at the whole woman movement from a truly historical point of view, realizing how very recently woman has been treated as if she had intelligence comparable to that of men, and how, even yet, woman is handicapped on many sides by man's prejudice, a fuller and fairer idea of woman's achievement in business, personal affairs, and in politics could, be formed.

* * *

It is of course true that highly optimistic promises were made concerning the wonders women would do with the vote. There would be no more corrupt city politics, no more demagogues elected to office, and no more boss rule. Like other campaign promises, they were a bit rosy. The fact remains, however, that regardless of whether or not they have been as yet carried out, it is still right that women, as intelligent adults bearing their share of human responsibility, have the vote. Furthermore, although many of us could wish that women turned out at the polls 100 per cent, their failure to do so does not change the principle that they should have the right to do so.

Overthrowing bosses, cleaning up city politics, purging the political scene of demagoguery, is scarcely the job of any one sex or class of voters, is it? A political situation that even sixteen years ago was deeply entrenched can be effectually attacked only by all enlightened citizenry working together. Human life being what it is, there are not too many earnest, clear-thinking citizens in the ranks of both men and women to tackle such problems. To expect the men to do it alone, or the women, is to think all men vote alike or all women.

While it would be heartening to be sure that all women would be on the side of good government, I confess I find proof that women are people, in the sheer fact that, like the men, they immediately began voting not as a sex but as individuals. The last campaign turned up many who were on opposite sides from husband or brother. With no statistics to go on, it might be suggested that the men within a family are likely to vote the same way; therefore if a woman within the same family does likewise (and she does not always), it certainly does not prove—as is often made out—that she is a sheep.

* * *

We are not, we are told, good "politicians": we don't vote for a woman because she is a woman. But should we? We ought to vote for the best person for the office, regardless of whether woman or man. But I do hope we help one another to grow in knowledge of government, so that more and more women will be doing their share in running for office. It is rather soon, I feel, to expect many. Our training has not been along executive and administrative lines. These things take time. Further, the women I know who have got on the ticket or actually served in office, have often found they had to buck not women voters but masculine prejudice. A compelling article in this month's issue of Independent Women, called "I Serve On a School Board," is one vivid proof of the towering job faced by the woman who tries to be of genuine service while obstructed by both male prejudice and political bossism.

We are not "practical politicians"? The article in the Forum says that women will never succeed in politics until they are willing to "play the game of practical precinct politics . . . They must do favors, buy tickets, organize clambakes and picnics." Having no money of their own they cannot contribute to campaigns; they have no business of their own to "benefit from political favors"; and no employees "whose votes they can control." But is it not just possible, if we go on with the splendid work of the League of Women Voters and the other ways of training our woman citizens, that we may gradually be able to eliminate "practical politics" of this sort. Possibly "the ladies" are too idealistic; but success at the price of "controlling" other voters' ballots, or of buying favor with a jolly, wholesome pastime like a clambake, is scarcely our idea of citizenship.

* * *

If there is honest criticism in the article, however, let us gain by it. "Women don't trust other women." Are we in need of building up a greater appreciation of one another? Not to vote as a mass, the moment a woman's name is on a ticket; but to help one another to grow, realizing that what one achieves helps us all to achieve. Aren't we proud of Frances Perkins? Josephine Roche? Judge Florence Allen? Grace Abbott? Let us be proud of one another, generous in helping one another along.

Have we a "paucity of political ideas"? I feel that in 16 years we have done fairly well, and the colleges report an increasing interest of women students in economics. We probably do need to make a greater effort to understand political matters. It is true that we seldom talk politics when out together, while men nearly always do. But I submit that we are on the brink of an era when government will be more and more economic and social. Politics in the old sense may be "out." Almost anyone knows (although the Forum article did not admit it) that social work has been carried on largely by women. Women have shown no "paucity of ideas" nor experience in the field of the humanitarian. There is no reason why we should not, in the next few decades, provide our government with great servants of humanity, to fill posts now held by "practical politicians" and new posts in social fields yet to be revealed.

Do we "lack tolerance"? Are we "personal"? Both men and women are personal. People are all too often voted for because they are friends of Jim or likely to give son Jerry a job. The article claims that we women vote not for a candidate's policies but against his wife. We can at least refuse to play the personal Santa and win office with clambakes. We will all be less personal, men as well as women, if we study and help others to study principles and ideas of good government. As for tolerance—we have plenty of opportunity on every hand, to cultivate this deep-hearted virtue. And in doing so, the cultivation of a historical viewpoint concerning woman's progress and also concerning man's willingness to recognize it, goes far "along the footpath way."

Messengers of Peace

Handmade Books Sent Through Junior Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Can.

MISS JEAN E. BROWNE, national director of the Canadian Red Cross frequently picks up her telephone to call a newspaper office and to say, "I have a visitor from abroad, a new messenger of peace."

The "messenger" is always a book—a childish, handmade book full of pictures placed there very often by very small fingers. It is a book sent in exchange for a similar book to the boys and girls of a public school who are members of the International School Correspondence of the Junior Red Cross. The purpose of their book is to show by picture, story, drawing or poem the daily life of the school and the country. The book also contains friendly messages, bringing greetings to the children "across the seas."

The latest "messenger" which Miss Browne displayed so proudly recently at her office, where the exchange is effected, was received from a school in Buca, Turkey.

"It is our first correspondence with Turkey and our first book," she said, as she uncovered a generous volume with a cover illuminated with a red crescent, the Turkish insignia or mark of the Red Cross.

A letter written in Turkish and another in English were pasted on the first page of the book with courteous messages and greetings. "Hail to the friendship between the young people of all nations!" was the final message of the children of this Turkish town.

The whole story as completely told as any published work on Turkey was the story of the daily school life of the children of the Buca School. Plain brown paper was the basis of the book but each page was painted and carried an individual design to make a suitable background for the photographs and snapshots that told the story of school life. Samples of notebooks and illustrated literary work of the older pupils proved the extent of care and training in the neatness of the production.

"It is all so very beautiful and has taken weeks to do it," commented the director of the book exchange, but to me the letter and its friendly greeting is after all the great thing about this book. Books such as this may build a real bulwark for peace among the nations. One thing about it, we are building, for this year 650 consignments have been prepared by the Canadian Juniors and have gone through this office to schools with whom our Canadian schools have been paired for exchange. We have received 428 from other countries."

The Turkish volume was later sent to Inglewood School, Vancouver, to be exhibited at the Exhibition of British Columbia. Miss Browne regards the Turkish contribution as the finest and most complete of these messengers of peace which have passed through her office on their way to their final destination. The members of the Junior Red Crescent who have entered for the first time upon this pleasant adventure in international friendliness have set a high standard in their friendship book. It is just one of the 7449 consignments of Junior Red Cross correspondence exchanged throughout the world during the year, but it is hoped by the Canadian director that the message upon its front pages will be read and remembered by all Junior Red Cross members. "Hail to the friendship between the young people of all nations!" is their greeting.

VIOLET DICKENS

Miss Jean Browne
National Director of the Junior Red Cross for Canada

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE annual display of textiles and men's wear, forming part of the British Industries Fair, will be held in February at Earl's Court instead of the White City. Exhibitors are now able to indicate leading tendencies. A general forecast is that 1937 will be a dyers' year, with color allied to dignity. It is thought unwise to overload men's suitings; manufacturers, while not sparing color, have restricted pattern. Caution is responsible for deep tones even in sports clothes.

Blue, Blue, More Blue

Sports jackets are promised in rich dark brown, red-brown and dark blue with light worsted trousers. Blue increases in favor for sports suits; for spring this and blue-gray will be shown. From various sources comes news of an insistent demand for bottle-green shades, sometimes with a hint of blue. This is due to the fashion for green hats, which has come by way of the Tyrol.

For everyday suits brown is ruled out for the early part of the year; which is reasonable, as it belongs to the fall. Grays, blues and blue-grays are a certain choice for spring and summer. Already merchants display cloths featuring coronation colors—ground-work blue with neat red and white checks or stripes. I saw ties in Burlington Arcade the other day of similar design. Apart from this bent discreet herringbone and over-check worsteds are intended for men of quiet taste. It is asserted that midnight blue will make considerable headway for dress and dinner clothes.

Pajamas Up for Exhibit

Pajamas receive much attention from exhibitors at Earl's Court. One house includes over 50 different materials in its range, varying from silks and sea-island cotton to spun rayons. Some comprise more delicate shades and more demure color schemes than usual—with innovations in checks and figured fabrics. The elastic waistband bids fair to oust the girdle, which will prove a blessing. Another house specializes in self-colors (notably blues), with contrasting collars and cuffs. Block stripes and shadow stripes appeal to many, and more use is made of spun rayon cloth.

In harmony with suits blue socks reflect prevailing fashion, while a small mixture of yellow is used for color schemes. One exhibitor attaches importance (and a guarantee) to a linen-spliced foot. A well-known London house banks on close ribs, finely knitted, for summer pullovers and jerseys.

It is recognized that salesmen at the Annual Motor Show at Olympia deserve more than a passing glance from those interested in dress. Indeed, these young Olympians provide good visual entertainment. They strive to dress up to their impressive charges; are vibrant and self-conscious. Watch them pace to and fro on the stands like actors or mannequins. They cultivate rhythm, attitude and display. Clothes depend for complete success, on collaboration from the wearers. They are so intimate as to become part of ourselves.

Blue Again

Among these exquisites, blue predominated; blue with shadowy patterns or white stripes set wide apart. Single- and double-breasted jackets divided patronage. Wine-colored ties and red carnations formed an artistic contrast. Gay handkerchiefs cascaded from breast pockets; white were tucked up sleeves.

Apart from shades of blue and blue-gray, one saw many gray herringbone worsteds. Here again the tameness of a complete match was avoided by choice of accessories. Double-breasted suits caught the eye, in delicate green fabrics with tiny checks; gray shirt and collar, dark green tie.

Yes, Typical

The popularity of the pork-pie hat among visitors was easily noted because it alters the structure, giving man a flatter roof, as it were than bowler or homburg. A number harmonized with blue suits or top coats. Here is the outfit of a typical young man: Bright green hat, beige and brown check jacket, flannel trousers, green collar, tie and shirt. Typical, because young fellows delight in wearing country clothes in town. The motorcar has almost eliminated the difference between urban and rural.

Sartorial Discord, Alas

This only applies to the day, for never were men smarter at night Yet one feels bound to criticize some overcoats which accompany evening dress. These should be black, dark gray or dark blue. Yet light tweeds are seen which cause a sartorial discord. On the other hand, society men are taking to the opera cloak.

To the list of illustrated ties may be added the Tyrolean. This embodies chalets, fir trees, edelweiss, stags and national dress. In truth the Austrian influence is strong: hats, cloaks and even woolies are adopted here for country wear.

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MAPLEINE

Patience Wanted in Watcher At RCA's Television Tests

Radio Comment

Last week it was our privilege to witness one of the several television demonstrations which were conducted by the Radio Corporation of America, in conjunction with the National Broadcasting Company, its affiliate, which was celebrating its tenth anniversary.

Together with a number of radio station managers and operators for whom this demonstration was staged, we took the RCA Building elevator at Radio City and mounted to the sixty-second floor. There in a wide but shallow room were a dozen television sets of two types, arranged in a row with seats for 16 viewers arranged before each set.

Color and Size

Most of the television sets bore the simple legend "RCA-Television" on them, looked like radio receivers, and were the indirect viewing type. The picture is seen in a mirror fastened to the under side of the cabinet lid. The television tube is mounted upright in the set, and when illuminated it has a greenish tinge somewhat like the color of radium-painted hands and figures on a clock face. The size of the picture in these sets was about 5 by 7 inches.

Distributed among the sets were several models of an experimental, direct-viewing set which frames a picture 7 by 10 inches. The watchers in front of this set view the butt end of the cathode ray tube on which the picture appears.

In Miniature

At a signal, the lights were turned out and the sets were illuminated all at once, some lighting up into a greenish screen and the white ones spreading into a little white handkerchief-sized screen. The first glance at the television picture makes one whistle surprisedly. For it looks exactly like a miniature home movie.

In the special television show we were given shots of David Sarnoff, president of the RCA, welcoming television watchers in the Empire State building, also of a girl tap dancer, a negro quartet and World Series scenes.

Detail Desired

As the demonstration progressed, it was not hard to find many instances to show that television is yet an infant art. For one thing, the size of the picture must be increased and the color changed. We found watching definitely tiring after a half-hour period. We were seated in the third row of seats, while the front row could not have been more than three feet from the set. Seated in front of our set, which was one of the greenish type, we concluded that there is a lack of detail, caused by the darker colored screen.

From our position we could glance across to our right to one of the experimental white screens and make out the picture much better, though we were assured by watchers in front of these sets that looking for any length of time was tiring. Nevertheless, the white screens were apparently better, since they allowed more light to reach the eye than the greenish ones.

Close-Up and Fading

Though the RCA without doubt has a great many more television acts on tap, we could possibly question their choice of television material in this demonstration. The gathering consisted of station owners and operators, and probably not more than a third of them were technically minded enough to appreciate the features of the Empire State transmission station.

The test, however, did show television under its best and probably worst conditions. Studio close-ups shown were among the easiest types of television transmissions, such as the shots of the dancers' feet. Outdoor shots, like those of the World Series, are still television's hardest pick-up job. Television technique also has not yet solved the question of fading from one scene to another.

Practice Goes On

A visit to the NBC television studios on the fourth floor of the RCA building, however, makes one realize that technically television is anything but an amateur art. There are no "tomato can" microphones reminiscent of the early days of radio. The television setup is very professional looking and resembles a sound stage for talking picture production. Indeed, in order to transmit film, the typical movie projector is placed in front of the iconoscope, or television eye.

At present about 75 of these television sets are spread among RCA officials' houses all over New York city and vicinity to pick up the television signals from the Empire State building tower. From the reactions of these officials and their guests, RCA will gauge the changes and modifications of design that are necessary.

Ultra-Short Behavior

Because of the nature of ultra-short wave propagation, television will be looked upon at first only in city areas. Ultra-short waves travel like light beams and therefore are receivable to the actual visual horizon. This factor was, of course, one of the reasons for the choice of the Empire State building as a television transmitting point. To connect this transmitter with the NBC studios a short distance away, a coaxial, or wide path, cable has been laid under the streets.

Cables

Another coaxial cable has just been finished between New York and Philadelphia, and television tests are to start upon it shortly. From these cable experiments, it is expected that much will be learned about network television, which of course will be ideal for spreading pictures from coast to coast.

Upon actual transmission, there are many problems to be solved. Owing to the straight paths laid down by ultrashort waves, they are subject to many quirks among the tall buildings of cities. The waves bounce off and reflect from these buildings like sunlight and create numerous effects upon television reception.

The pictures shown in Radio City were the 343-line type, or build-up, images at the rate of 343 lines per frame. But R. C. A. is shortly going to improve the definition standard to 441 lines per frame, with an interlacing speed of 30 frames a second, which will give the effect of 60 frames a second. Thus by interlacing at the frequency of alternating current, there will not be any flicker apparent to the eye, and eye annoyance will be eliminated.

Among informed circles there is a feeling that television in regular transmissions, with all the quirks removed, may be available locally in New York about Christmas 1937. Certainly sometime before this period RCA may give public demonstrations of television such as the British Broadcasting Corporation gave recently in London.

A. D. H.

Mayors Favor Work Over 'Dole' Program

(Continued from Page 1)

gram as a means of taking care of the labor reserve, long a problem in this country. "In such a plan," he explained, "the Government simply recognizes the problem, puts it on a scientific basis and asks business to contribute—not hit or miss—but on the tax basis of ability to pay.

"The more labor which industry absorbs within itself," he added, "the less its taxes will be. I believe industry is beginning to understand that these steps are as much in its interest as in anyone's interest."

Urge Permanent WPA

Turning the other phases of the relief problem, the the mayors declared that a permanent public works administration should be established to prepare plans for launching a construction program to stimulate industry and employment in event of another depression. The conference also advocated:

A federal program for transient relief, held to be necessary because of the national character of the problem.

Passage of the Wagner housing bill or similar legislation in order to aid cities in meeting the need for low-cost housing and slum clearance within their borders.

Consolidation of all federal welfare and social security agencies into one department of public welfare so city heads would be able to concentrate their dealings with the Federal Government on such subjects.

On Collusive Bidding

In addition, the mayors called for the creation of a special unit in the Federal Trade Commission to handle charges of collusive bidding on municipal equipment, favored the establishment of an inter-city civil service commission to furnish municipalities with trained fire, police, water and health department executives, and agreed to a study looking toward the establishment of a federal agency to finance municipal borrowings.

Mayor LaGuardia was unanimously re-elected president of the conference along with the rest of this year's officers. Mayor Ross D. Rogers of Amarillo was named to fill the one vacancy on the board of trustees. Other officers are: vice-president, Mayor Kelly of Chicago; trustees, Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, Mayor Miller of Louisville and Mayor Mansfield of Boston.

Letter Comes 14 Years Late

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17—Mrs. Hubert Kelley of Charlottesville, got a letter Saturday but it was 14 years late. Yellowed with age and the original stamp virtually erased, the letter postmarked Elkins, W. Va., April 4, 1922, came addressed to Miss Alice Goddin, now Mrs. Kelley. Postmaster John White asserted it may have been lost in the bottom of a mail bag, and not discovered until the bag went for repair.

Ouster of Unions Opposed by Green

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the federation, is arrayed against eviction. Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union and chairman of the Democratic labor division in the presidential campaign, likewise resists, declaring, "I am opposed to a revocation of charters and favor a continuation of the present suspension." George M. Harrison, president of the Federated Railway Unions, coincides.

Important as is the opposition to a final measure of punishment, its members are not optimistic. They must gain more strength to win, and are girding for a fight on the convention floor.

Powerful Opponent

Although he is president, Mr. Green does not speak for the members of his council who insist on cutting loose the trade unions in open conflict with the A. F. of L. Members of the metal trades department feel their interests have been damaged by the industrial union program of Mr. Lewis. The president of the building trades department has promised its support. These are the two largest groups of unions left in the federation.

Men are moving with determination against the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization not alone because of the alleged insubordination of its independent policies, nor because of Mr. Lewis' reputed ambitions, but because they fear the wages of their skilled workers will be cut. They believe the expansion of the C. I. O. program of industrial unionism would submerge skilled craftsmen in the masses of employees. The mass, they feel, would look out for itself too exclusively.

New Outbreak Seen

Unless the new conflict within the A. F. of L. is smoothed over by agreement this week, the report of the resolutions committee starting next Monday is expected to bring a fresh eruption. In any case, the dispute over expulsion seems largely technical. The C. I. O., it is conceded by observers, is practically a rival federation. It is overriding policies of the parent group, shouldering it out of position where it can, and aggressively defying it.

In short, the split in the labor movement is here, and has been for months. Neither side bends invitingly toward compromise. So great, however, is the tradition of solidarity in the labor world that none wants the responsibility for division.

Fictitious Unity

On one side it is argued that by expelling the C. I. O. unions, the A. F. of L. will seem to be causing the split; while on the other it is averred that there is no use maintaining a fictitious unity by keeping in a group which already has separated itself.

The alternative to expulsion is continuance of suspension, with the right to take back any of the C. I. O. unions which want to return, or the right to expunge them all if later desirable.

Besides these two major views, there are minor degrees of opinion. Some want the industrial unionism of the C. I. O. Delegates from federal labor unions here voted yesterday to ask a lifting of the suspension. These are beginning units of labor organization in new fields, with little vote or power in the federation.

Seattle Strike Cited

Among the resolutions introduced, one would prevent a repetition of the events terminating in the three months' shut-down of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the only morning paper of that city. This resolution would amend the A. of L. constitution by providing that no city central labor council shall have authority to declare any firm having agreements with national unions unfair in violation of the provisions of the agreements.

In Seattle, Wash. the printing trades unions had agreements with the newspaper. On complaint of the local chapter of the American Newspaper Guild, which had organized a minority of the editorial employees and called a strike, the central labor council declared the paper unfair. Pickets from various unions then surrounded the plant, employees of the mechanical department balked at trying to go through the picket line, and publication ceased, dropping 600 employees from work.

Protest to Council

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, protested to the A. F. of L. executive council last month that the action of the Seattle labor council was not in accord with past policy within the A. F. of L. The resolution was presented by John P. Frey, secretary of the resolutions committee.

Federal incorporation of business engaged in interstate commerce, akin to the O'Mahoney bill for licensing of corporations, was asked in another resolution offered by Mr. Frey, the A. F. of L. has twice, in 1931 and 1932, approved federal licensing.

A constitutional amendment giving the Federal Government authority to establish minimum standards of wages, maximum hours of work, safeguards to regulate the employment of women and minors, etc., was asked by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and four other Massachusetts delegates. Mr. Watt and several of his associates also sought a limitation of the power of the United States Supreme Court to pass on the constitutionality of legislation.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions of the first day's presentation included: Government manufacture of all war munitions; nation-wide movement against war; federal aid to public schools; continued maintenance of public work relief; ratification of child labor amendment; and independent political action by labor either in Labor or Farmer-Labor party.

Also legislation for the 30-hour work week; eight-hour day for municipal firemen; legislation to protect and strengthen the sole radio station in this country owned by organized labor, WXPL of the Chicago Federation of Labor; end of discrimination against the Negro in all trade unions; legislation outlawing company unions; establishment of a chain of labor papers, and uniform state laws for workmen's compensation.

A number of resolutions also were brought in seeking to terminate the breach with the C. I. O., either by raising the suspension by compromise, co-operation, etc.

Democracy Held Need

Organized labor must cling to democracy, Representative James M. Mead of Buffalo, N. Y., veteran spokesman of labor in the House, told the convention. He pointed out that labor has its stake in the preservation of the parliamentary system, for this is the manner of government, rather than the regimentation of dictators, that most helps labor to develop and make its contributions to society.

David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, assured delegates the TVA was for labor, just as labor was for the TVA.

National Grange Backs Sherman Act

(Continued from Page 1)

undoubtedly gave the farm representatives a better understanding of the business problems of the railroad, but it appears unlikely that they convinced them that the farmer in Idaho, getting machinery from Illinois, should pay a higher rate on it than his cousin in Oregon would pay for the same kind of machinery shipment from the same point.

Nor was this to be expected. The value of these hearings, as Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange sees it, is that they bring people on opposite sides of an issue into friendly discussion, make them realize they are not enemies and help them to work out ultimate compromise solutions of the problems bothering them.

Philippine Issues

So it was with the questions of Philippine imports, the appearance of vigorous Vicente Villamine, Philippine lawyer and representative of business interests of the islands before the Committee on Tariffs, probably did little to convince the members that American farmers should welcome competition from the isles of the Pacific during the 10 years they remain under the American flag. Grangers appear still to hold, as they have held during the years they urged Philippine independence, that it is unfair to ask the American farmer to compete with a region paying lower wages and having a lower standard of living generally.

But they listened with sympathy and respect to Mr. Villamine, both in the committee and in their assembly, and were inclined to agree with him that it would be a fine thing if some Philippine products could be developed for import free of taxes that would not duplicate among products but complement them.

Pausing during its business sessions yesterday, the Grange adopted an official hymn for the order, "To Thee, Beloved Grange." It has been sung for the first time at this convention.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

affairs, warned the House of Lords that the Empire is in a more precarious position than it has been for 200 years.

At the Church Assembly, meanwhile, the Rt. Rev. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, declared that "it is a dangerous thing to have an empty Empire in a land-hungry world."

The Bishop, discussing the Church's Empire settlement program, said Britain "really is almost a temptation to the world."

Treaties—Anti-Red Bloc Rumors

Sober analysis seems to suggest that the reported anti-Communist bloc of Japan, Germany and Italy is not such an ominous reality as some European capitals fear. The Russian News Agency Tass states that Japan has entered the bloc by a treaty with Germany. But here are some points to consider before tugging too hard on the alarmist bell-ropes:

1. Negotiations between Japan and Germany are in an advanced stage, but there is no official confirmation of a treaty having been signed.

2. There is some logic in the suspicion that Japan may merely be seeking to bolster its case in current Russo-Japanese negotiations, by suggesting that a Japanese-German accord may result if Russia drives too hard a bargain.

3. Italy is by no means committed to an anti-communist bloc, except in the loosest diplomatic terms.

President—Off to Make 'Good Neighbor' Visit

Twenty one guns boomed, not once but twice, over the ruffled waters around Charleston, S. C. It could be no one but the President. As he boarded the Cruiser Indianapolis for his 6000-mile voyage to the Buenos Aires peace conference, 600 officers and crew manned the rail and the captain in full dress greeted the President as he stepped aboard.

The President's mission is designed to consolidate peace in the Western Hemisphere, to improve trade relations, perhaps, and to provide a workable example of good neighborliness that somehow may inspire European emulation. In the background, possibly, is the fascist-communist problem as it has expressed itself in the effort of fascism and communism to gain a foothold in South America. The President undoubtedly hopes that the conference may bolster democratic free enterprise against any invasion of alien "isms."

Tugwell—Quits New Deal for Commercial Post

Rexford Tugwell, charged variously with being a communist, fascist, socialist, syndicalist, anarchist and all in-between shadings, announces that he has resigned as head of the Rural Resettlement Administration and as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to become a vice-president in a molasses firm. President Roosevelt accepts his resignation, but states that he expects confidently to recall him to service again.

Mr. Tugwell has been the stormy vortex of much controversy—controversy that culminated in a congressional hearing two years ago on charges of communism, controversy that continued after his exoneration, and probably resulted in Mr. Tugwell's going abroad for a spell. This highly controversal meteor of the Brain Trust today seems about to wind up at a vice-president's desk of a commercial firm.

Corporations—National Charter Proposal Revived

The Administration, which has been presented as seeking some possible substitute for the NRA, is perking up and studying a proposal of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming. He proposes that the Federal Government acquire some constructive control over business by forcing corporations doing interstate business to take out a national charter. The loose laws of Delaware, where so many concerns are now incorporated, provide no means for effectively controlling corporative abuses. There is in a certain Delaware city, a certain building with 10,000 names of corporations on the lobby walls. No building would be big enough to hold these corporations if they all maintained regular offices there. It is mostly a formula, whereby many corporations may obtain state charters on the loosest possible terms.

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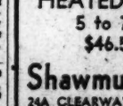

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PUBLIC NOTICES

(D.P.U. 5284)
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, November 12, 1936.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of the issue of a promissory note to the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates in the amount of $10,900,000 payable March 1, 1936, for the purpose of paying in part its outstanding demand note of $11,450,000, dated March 1, 1936, issued to said Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room (Room 701), 100 Nashua Street, Boston, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November current, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham, and upon the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Brookline, Concord, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, Milton, Sudbury, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley and Weston seven days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Post, Boston Herald, Boston Transcript, The Christian Science Monitor, Newton Graphic, Waltham News-Tribune and Quincy Patriot Ledger, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
(Sgd.) ANDREW A. HIGHLANDS,
Secretary.

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Local Classified

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NEW JERSEY

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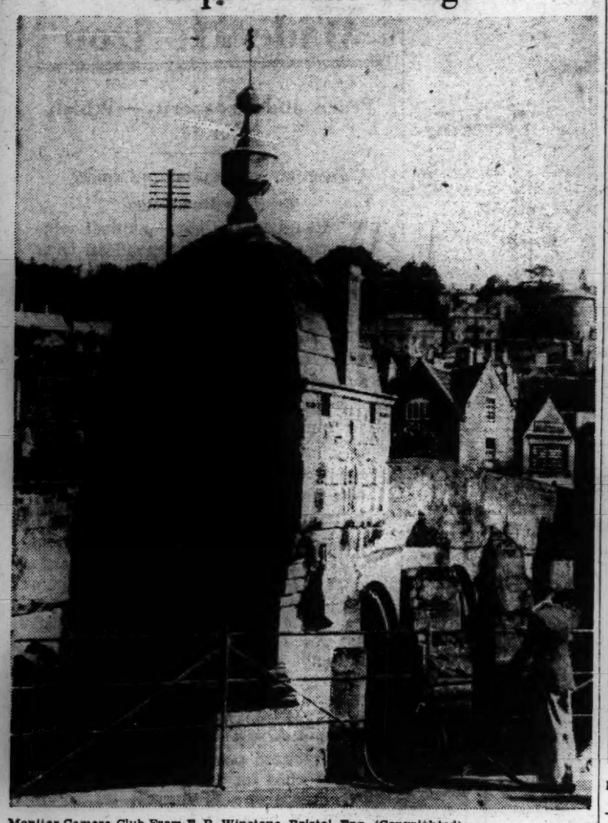

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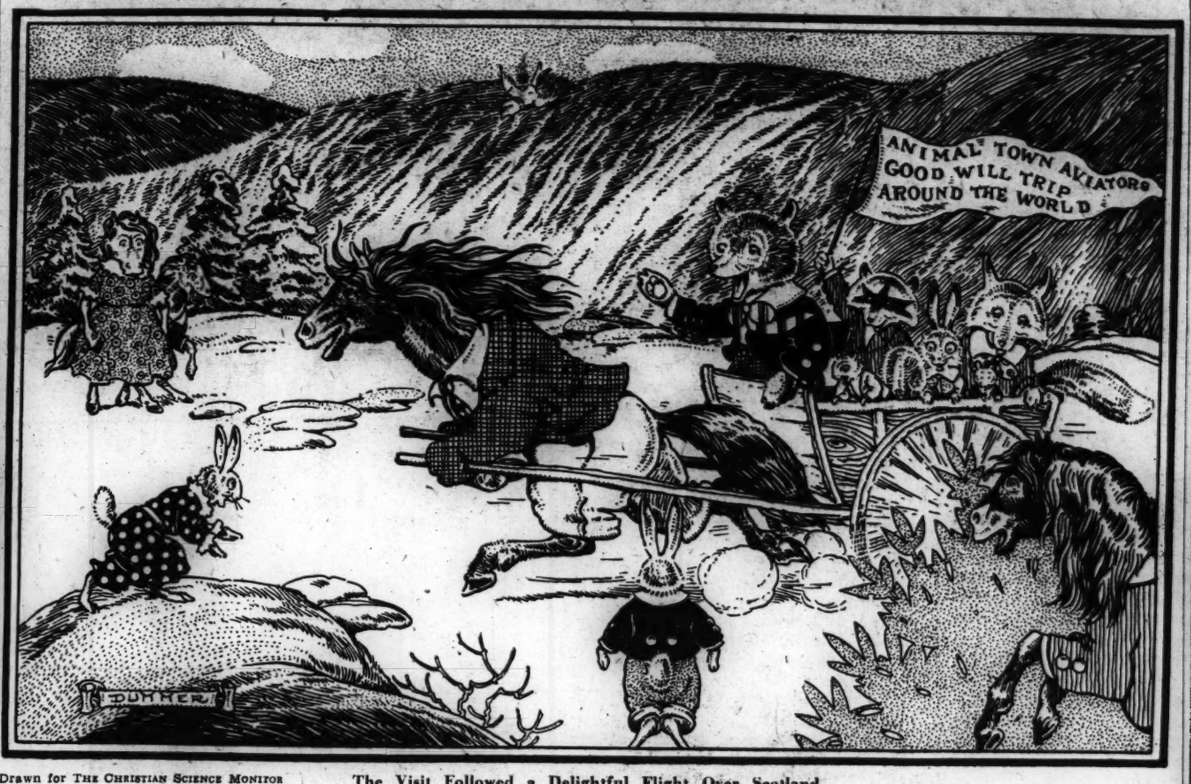

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Visit Followed a Delightful Flight Over Scotland

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Quotation For Today

A WORLD looks at ministers out of the pulpit to know what they mean in it.—CECIL.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 3 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 90

"The Eternal God Is Thy Refuge"

(A Psalm of the Period of Moses, Prior to 1400 B. C.)

ONE of the most valuable contributions made by archaeology to the unfoldment of the historical backgrounds of our Bible literature has been the comparatively recent discovery of the actual archaic Hebrew script. This script was found at Ras Shamra, a location very near, if not actually, ancient Tyre.

The stone tablets record material almost identical with the Mosaic records in Leviticus and Numbers, and they have been placed at around 1400 B. C. in date. They form a connecting link with the same type of alphabetical script discovered at Mt. Sinai by Sir Flinders Petrie. A third link has been found at Lachish in southern Palestine, where two pieces, dated around 1250 B. C., have been located with the same type of script.

This chain of circumstances bids fair to prove the important fact that the Israelites under Moses knew and used and introduced into Canaan an alphabetical script of 26 letters; that their "lost library" contained original documents now known to us only through the work of many editors and scribes, who, however, did their best to pass along what they received.

Because of this enlightened knowledge, we can be more certain than ever before that somewhere there were original documents from which the orations of Moses, as given to us by the writers of Deuteronomy, and also his great farewell song, must have been taken.

Undoubtedly Psalms 90 and 91, which were developed from the words of Moses' song in Deuteronomy 33:27, were, in their original and more simple forms, the expression of the heartfelt confidence and gratitude and understanding of Deity which Moses himself had imparted to his people at the time of their long wandering in the Wilderness. It was natural that out of this experience, the assurance of the infinite character of God should be impressed upon the people.

All singers of primitive races are outdoor people. Their figures are majestic. They catch the beauty of creation. In this glorious Psalm the contrast is definitely brought out between the security of eternal Truth and the unreality of that which is transitory or the result of material views (v. 7-11).

The unfoldment of the quality of wisdom (v. 12-17), however, brings with it the definite understanding of the infinite nature of Elohim, governing and including all creation, not just a tribal Jehovah. In this connection it is interesting to know that the word Jehovah, suggesting a tribal God, is translated "Lord," while the word Elohim, connoting infinite, universal creator, is translated "God."

Bible Arithmetic No. 8

(Answer)

Solution: 3 (Eve) plus 5 (Jacob) is 8; minus 3 (Gen. 1:9-13) is 5; multiplied by 2 (Zephaniah, Zechariah) is 10; divided by 5 (James) is 2.

A Word a Day

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Fifth Edition

A Review

The new Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is out, at last.

For two years we have repeatedly cautioned readers against spending their money for Collegiates then on the market, if they wished to find pronunciations based on Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition; so we are glad to report that the abridged form of the monumental work is now available, at prices ranging from $3.50 for the popular thin paper, cloth-covered volume, to $8.50 for the same thing in a pigskin jacket. But be sure to look for the key words, "Fifth Edition."

The New Collegiate has a vocabulary of 110,000 entries, as compared with 97,000 in the former edition, and 1800 illustrations, as compared with 1700; and the size has been increased from 1222 pages to 1274. With every plate new, the finished volume represents a vast amount of preparation, checking, and expense.

Both the Pronouncing Gazetteer and the Biographical Dictionary have been enlarged; and, although the new work has absorbed the former appendix of Scottish words, there still remains the useful department of Foreign Words and Phrases. While some critics have felt that every third row of versifiers might well be plowed under, the budding poet will be greatly stimulated by the Vocabulary of Rhymes; and the pages devoted to Punctuation, Compounds, Capitals, etc., if used as much as they deserve to be, will cause every editor to applaud the effort.

Of especial interest to readers of this department will be the news that this abridgement incorporates, virtually intact, definitions from the larger work which were supplied by the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church.

The unquestioned virtues and the seeming faults, alike, in the unabridged volume—for example, we still don't like the general *if*-ing which rhymes "pottage" with "porridge"—have found their way into this important work; and, in turn, the Collegiate will undoubtedly, and deservedly, find its way into tens of thousands of homes and offices.

In Lighter Vein

Learned Question

The bored professor, being catechized by a lady who asked him whether anything had ever puzzled him, replied, "Yes, madam, one thing has."

"And what is that? Do tell me!" she replied.

"It is just this, madam," he said. "I cannot understand why, if exercise reduces flesh, so many women have got double chins."—*Unidentified.*

Reason Enough

"There's one encouragement about trans-Atlantic flights?"

"What's that?"

"A flier knows that no matter where he comes down, he'll land on page one for a day or so anyway!"

Weight Lifter

"I heard she married an athlete."

"Yes; it says in the paper he walked down the aisle with the bride on his arm."—*California Paper.*

—PRT Traveler

"They must have mixed up the blue prints at the factory."

No Bluffing

"I never bluff about my goods," said the umbrella dealer; "I always put up or shut up."

Proof Demanded

"Anything I say goes."

"Come into the garage and say, 'Second-hand Ford.'"

In Scotland and the Shetland Islands

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—20

THE Animal Aviators were leaving England, and they felt sorry to do so. "We are now over Scotland," announced Reddy Fox. "And to see Scotland at its best, we should see it when the hills are covered with the purple heather in summer. Heather is to the Scotch what the shamrock is to the Irish."

They passed over a great many towns and cities. At last they came to what Reddy Fox said he felt sure was Glasgow. "And over there to the left, where you see all those ships, is the Firth of Clyde, where they build a great many ships, some of the largest in the world. The Scotch call many of their bays firths, so instead of that being Clyde Bay, it is called the Firth of Clyde. And another thing—they call their lakes lochs."

"Say, Reddy Fox," asked Racky Coon, "what are those shaggy animals over on that hill?"

Reddy looked, and then said, "Those must be Scottish cattle. Just look at their shaggy coats and long horns."

The Animal Town animals were having a great time looking at all the new and strange things that other countries did not have.

They loved the little whitewashed stone houses, which, as Bunny Rabbit remarked, were just like those they saw in Ireland.

"Well, Bunny Rabbit, I see something that you have missed," said Reddy Fox. "Over there are some of your relatives, dressed up in gay Scotch plaids."

"Oh!" shouted Bunny. "Can't we call on them?"

"If Buster can stop this ship, I think we could," said Reddy Fox.

So they circled around and came down near the rabbits, who, to say the least were surprised. They had been enjoying some sort of concert.

They soon got very well acquainted. The animal aviators answered all kinds of questions about Animal Town and their trip. Then Mr. Scottish Hare told all about their bright-colored clothes, and what the patterns meant.

"Hundreds of years ago, each of the families living in the Highlands of Scotland had its own design of plaids or tartans," he said. "You could tell what family anyone belonged to by the plaid he wore. The Campbells, MacKenzies, and MacDonalds are three of the most common family tartans."

"This is all very interesting," said Reddy Fox. "But I'm very anxious to have you resume your concert."

"Thank you," said Mr. Scottish Hare. "If you wish, we'll gladly give you a few of our old Scottish songs."

How the Animal Towners enjoyed it! Reddy Fox turned to Reddy Squirrel, saying, "Isn't it fine, Reddy?"

"Yes," said Reddy, "but I'd like it better if they would only stop those peanut roasters. I could hear the singing better."

"Peanut roasters!" exclaimed Reddy Fox. "Those are bagpipes, the national musical instruments of Scotland!"

"Well, maybe they are," said Reddy Squirrel, "but even if they were good, I wouldn't like them."

The last song was "My Highland Lassie"; and when Racky Coon asked them to repeat one verse, our aviators joined in, and did very well.

With a great shaking of paws and wagging of ears, the Animal Aviators, after thanking the Scottish Hares for the concert, said good-by. Then they soared up into the air again.

Soon they had passed over the Orkney Islands, then they saw another group, the Shetland Islands.

"Hurrah for the Shetland Islands!" barked Reddy Fox, and the other animals joined in.

"Well," said Buster, "look at all those ponies over there."

"I should say so!" piped up Bunny Rabbit. "Do you suppose they will give us a ride? I see they have several little carts."

"Well, there's nothing like trying, anyway," said Reddy Fox.

Buster Bear was so eager to get down quickly that he tried too steep a landing, and the other animals all slid down on top of him. But the plane landed safely some little distance from the ponies.

For a few minutes, friendly greetings were exchanged. Bunny Rabbit did not have to ask for a ride, for one little pony said, "Wouldn't you animals like a ride in my cart?"

And it didn't take the animal aviators long to tell him how delighted they would be to have a ride.

"I understand," said the pony, "that in some countries they train ponies to haul children around in lovely little carriages. No doubt the ponies enjoy it as much as the children. Here we don't have to do this, but we get great enjoyment giving our friends rides. So pile in, and I'll show you around this island."

So the aviators had a grand time, and filled the air with shouts of joy. They all voted it the best stop of the trip thus far.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Book Review Teas

A WOMAN who had been a librarian, but who was at home after having been unable to obtain a job, took the suggestion of a friend and started giving "Book Review Teas." She appointed a friend to act as assistant hostess, serving simple refreshments while she herself gave book news of the current week, with a detailed review of an outstanding book.

Fifty cents a person was charged; and soon a large number began to attend, as many of her friends found this an interesting and novel way to entertain, bringing guests, who in turn brought others.

After a time, the former librarian was also able to arrange with a local radio station to give weekly "book news" radiocasts, for which she received remuneration.—Katherine S., Madison, Wis.

Progress

HE WHO would look Time in the face without illusion and without fear should associate each year as it passes with new developments of this nature; with duties accomplished, with work performed.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Daily Anecdote

Another Reason

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ADMIRAL DUPONT, explaining to Farragut why he had failed to enter Charleston harbor with his fleet, gave this reason, that reason, and yet another reason.

Farragut heard him out patiently, and then remarked, "Ah, Dupont, there was one more reason."

"What was that?" Dupont asked.

"You didn't believe you could do it."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Election Makes Vacancy

Question: A bylaw provides: "Officers shall consist of a First Reader, Second Reader, and a board of seven members" to be elected by the church, and various other officers, including the president, to be elected by the board. Also, "No officers shall be eligible to more than one office . . . at the same time, except a member of the board may be elected by the board to serve as president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer."

In case of a vacancy in the office of Reader, may a member be appointed to fill the vacancy for four months, leaving the board with six members?

Answer: The vacancy on the board should also be filled in the manner provided in the bylaws for filling vacancies. If the bylaws do not provide any way, a meeting of members should be called to elect some one to fill the vacancy on the board.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Iowa

A FARMER near here had a bin full of potatoes, and a problem. The problem was to raise a small sum of money promptly. Since it was potato-digging time in his territory, he felt that it would be useless to offer his oversupply for sale.

This farmer had a hired helper who had done an extra service for him. Wishing to repay the man for his helpfulness, but being short of funds, the farmer gave the man a sack of selected potatoes, and thought no more about the incident.

However, two days later, a man stopped at the pasture gate and asked the farmer if he would consider selling some potatoes for cash. Surprised and pleased, the farmer agreed; and during the sacking and weighing it developed that the purchaser had heard of the choice potatoes the farmer had given to his helper. The purchaser's potato crop having failed, he had decided to try to buy some of those potatoes for himself.

Within a week, others came on similar errands, until the farmer sold all the potatoes he felt he could spare, and in so doing raised the sum of money he had needed.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 8

Take the number of letters in the name of Adam's wife ..... —

Add the number of letters in the name of Rachel's husband ..... —

Subtract the number of the day in the record of creation when dry land appeared ..... —

Multiply by the number of books in the Bible beginning with "Z" ..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the book preceding I Peter ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Then How Old Is a Telephone?*

By LE PELLEY

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE A TREE TO GROW ?
IT DEPENDS !
DEPENDS ON WHAT ?
DEPENDS ON HOW OLD THE TREE IS — !
AND THERE'S NO WAY OF TELLING HOW OLD A TREE IS !
THAT SHOWS HOW MUCH YOU KNOW ABOUT TREES ...!
YOU CAN TELL HOW OLD A TREE IS BY THE RINGS
BY THE RINGS ?
SAY — I'VE BEEN AROUND TREES ALL MY LIFE....
..AND I'VE NEVER HEARD ONE EVEN JINGLE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Lectricity*

By CARMACK

The Boss played a puzzling trick on me today—He just came up and pointed his finger at my nose—
And all of a sudden there was a little flash and something hit my nose!
And he didn't seem to have a thing in his hand!
Wow! What slick tricks that fellow can think up!

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Diverting the Light

WHEN driving at night I tilt the mirror upward. The light from cars behind is thus thrown onto the ceiling of the car, instead of into my eyes. I tilt the mirror while a light is on it, so as to get an angle that will throw the light on the spots most easily visible.

In the winter, if the car is to be parked for a long period, I try to park on a grade. Then the car can be started in gear, and the battery be saved.—Helen F., Brewster, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Verdict on Communism

IT IS a gratifying fact that the Communist party in the United States has never polled more than a handful of votes. While many countries, burdened with economic distress and discontent, have sought release in political extremes —all of which have ended in dictatorship —the American people have continued to resist reckless appeals, and the Communist vote in the national election showed itself both small and waning.

This is a sign of healthy democratic government and is evidence of some thoughtfulness on the part of the American voter. Even though William Allen White be correct in interpreting the Roosevelt landslide as evidence of the people's desire to rely on government more than ever before as an "agency of human welfare," the November 3 verdict on the Communist party is a clear signal to Congress and President that no section or segment of America believes that its "human welfare" can be served by any governmental policy which looks toward communism.

The chief significance of the result is that in this election, when a Communist presidential candidate was in a particularly advantageous position to conduct a vigorous, well-financed campaign at a time when unemployment was still high and distress was still deep, the Communist vote in the whole country, already small, receded greatly and in New York state dropped to such a low point as to erase the Communist party as a legal entity. It is not entitled to go on the state ballot again except by popular petition. The national record of the Communist vote in the last three elections shows 48,228 in 1928, 102,785 in 1932, and less than 60,000 November 3.

The forces operating either consciously or unwittingly to further Communist ideas in the United States are larger than the literal Communist vote would indicate, for some Communist sympathizers, choosing between the two major parties, undoubtedly cast their ballots for the President. This does not alter the fact, however, that the overwhelming majority of Americans re-elected the Administration because they were convinced that its essential objectives could and should be carried out without interference with the American system. The Administration should not make the mistake of thinking it can go outside the terms of this national verdict.

And this result also holds, we believe, a deeper significance. It reveals an alertness to a most subtle argument, one which is responsible for much of the political woe and strife and consequent destruction of free government in Europe today. The plight of the unhappy Spanish people—not 5 per cent of whom desire either communism or civil war—is a tragic illustration. The plight of the Spanish people springs in large part from their acceptance of the unreal and mass-fostered belief that the only choice they could make in working out their pressing problems was a choice between two evils—a choice between communism and fascism —a choice so unworthy but so coerced that it must be determined by killing their fellow men.

The choice between two evils is never a real choice and it need not be so accepted. In voting, the American people, notwithstanding the stress of remaining hard times, notwithstanding the temptation of propaganda, showed conscious alertness in rejecting that choice.

In thus resisting this unnecessary and artificial dilemma—this subtly suggested belief that democracy must in times of difficult problems choose between harmful alternatives, modernly called communism and fascism—more than 40,000,000 American voters gave, it would appear, a united mandate to President and Congress to protect free government and to encourage free enterprise under which they may practice voluntary co-operation and self-reliance within a framework of democratic government intent upon and capable of restraining those, in society or industry, who would abuse these precious rights.

Is not this the basic, non-partisan, non-political mandate of the election, representative of a free people never more united than today behind these ideals?

Massachusetts Looks at Taxes

WITHIN the last few months protests against the Massachusetts tax structure and its prospects have concentrated sufficient interest to make a reform probable.

At the moment real estate interests and small property owners, long perturbed at the heavy and increasing portion of government costs they have been forced to carry, have gained public support for a plan limiting property taxes to $25 per $1000 in valuation. This would relieve property, but would also cut some $60,000,000 from city, town and state revenues.

This sum could hardly be saved by economies, so the tax limit proposal has turned attention to sources of new taxes.

The only substitute for a property tax that is believed to be sufficient to raise the large amount needed is a sales tax. There are a number of consequential objections to a sales tax, and a number of consequential objectors, including the large stores. Out of the differences between the two views—as outlined recently before the special legislative commission appointed to study taxes and public expenditures—has come a compromise suggestion. It is to review the expenditures of the city, town and state governments over the past five years and determine a yearly average. This average would be set as the limit for such expenditures.

This would assuage property owners who are concerned with increasing governmental costs and would deflect the thoughts of politicians from undertaking expensive new services or unnecessary indebtedness. The compromise suggestion also embodies the provision that any increase in tax revenues or any surplus over expenditures would have to be used to relieve property taxes.

It may be too early to evaluate the wisdom of this plan. It is possible others will be suggested. Certainly details must be ironed out. But it augurs well that discussion of the tax question has reached such concrete form.

In passing, it perhaps should be noted that while interest in national tax affairs appears to be reaching new bounds, it is, after all, the local units of government which spend by far the greater share of the citizen's tax payments. In these units lie the most immediate opportunities for real relief from the tax burden.

Sharing in the Coronation

A WARM welcome has rightly been given to proposals put forward by Dr. Ernest W. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, for so modifying the religious portion of the ceremonial of the coming Coronation of King Edward VIII as to enable Christian denominations outside as well as within the Church of England to participate. This, it appears, is at present impossible owing to inclusion in the ritual of forms of worship of which many Protestants disapprove.

A king represents the whole and not merely a part of his people. The Coronation has a religious as well as a political aspect. It is the making of a solemn contract in which there are duties on the one side, of loyal fealty to the sovereign, and on the other of faithful endeavor to promote the welfare and the liberty of the nation as a whole. But there is no place in it for privilege for any one particular denomination rather than for another. The Rev. M. E. Aubrey, Moderator of the Federal Council of the Free Churches, has expressed a very generally entertained sentiment in declaring: "We do not believe in establishment, but we do believe in recognition."

To this, Dr. F. W. Norwood of the National Free Church Council has added: "The fulfillment of Dr. Barnes's suggestion would not only be welcome but would be just." General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has appropriately indicated support for this opinion. "I cannot but think," she says, "that the Bishop will have the support of his fellow prelates and other high dignitaries in his proposals."

Historic religious intolerances have gone, never to return. A coronation is a nation-wide event and in its ceremonies everyone ought to be able to share. Whatever in the proceedings interferes with such universality of good will ought undoubtedly to be removed.

Sampling the Celestial

THIS is Balloon Month for meteorologists. All about the world they are sending up little balloons, each with apparatus to record atmospheric data fifteen or more miles up and bring back to earth a tidy sample of stratospheric air. What the meteorologists want to know is how stratospheric air compares with our own atmosphere. There will be joy and enthusiasm for the experiment in a good many simple folk, not otherwise interested in meteorology, when the apparatus comes down, for whoever finds and returns it to a weather bureau will receive a reward of three dollars.

This is also the first Balloon Month, the concerted effort having been instigated by Prof. F. Paneth of the Royal College of Science, London, inventor also of the container that will bring back the sample. This will go up as empty as a vacuum can be made. At the top of the ascent it will open automatically, and, as nature abhors a vacuum, it will be promptly filled with stratospheric air, automatically close itself and start earthward with about a pint. All pints together, the meteorologists will get a good deal of stratospheric air to examine taken from different regions in the stratosphere at about the same time and distance from the earth. And although this may seem like idle curiosity to many who are not meteorologists, the result may add something to knowledge about that general topic of conversation, the weather.

Wordsworth once wrote the rather odd line, "There's something in a huge balloon." The meteorologists hope there may be something in sending up so many little ones.

JEAN TROWBRIDGE of Stewart, Iowa, has become America's champion speller for the age of 13 and now plans to study journalism. That sort of preparation should be in demand in more than one newspaper office.

Arms Trade and War

Book News of the Day

HISTORY, like the decimal, has a way of recurring. Today, as in the decade that preceded the World War, governments are seeking safety in colossal armaments.

Reviewing that fateful prewar decade in his "Twenty-Five Years," Lord Grey of Falloden, British Foreign Minister from 1905 to 1915, stated his conviction that "the enormous growth of armaments in Europe, the sense of insecurity and fear caused by them—it was these that made war inevitable."

That, briefly, is the theme of Philip Noel Baker in THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMAMENTS (London: Gollancz. 18s.) —that huge armaments necessarily lead to war, and that the private manufacturers of arms are a contributory if not a primary cause of those armaments.

Therefore, says Mr. Baker in effect, abolish the private manufacture of arms, take the profit motive out of it, and you have gone a long way toward making disarmament possible. For more, almost, than any other factor, he holds that the "Secret International" of the "merchants of death" has helped to neutralize every effort of statesmen to reverse the present drift toward war.

For two years Mr. Baker helped Arthur Henderson, the late president of the disarmament conference, in the world's eleventh-hour attempt to prevent German rearmament by a general scaling down to the Reich level as promised at Versailles. How near that conference came to success and how it finally succumbed to the continuous sniping and sabotage of the armaments and other vested interests will make stout hearts quail in the light of the present apparent helplessness. Little wonder, then, that Mr. Henderson told a service men's deputation that "we shall only get disarmament if we can take profit out of war." Added Aristide Briand: "The pens which write against disarmament are made with the same steel from which guns are made."

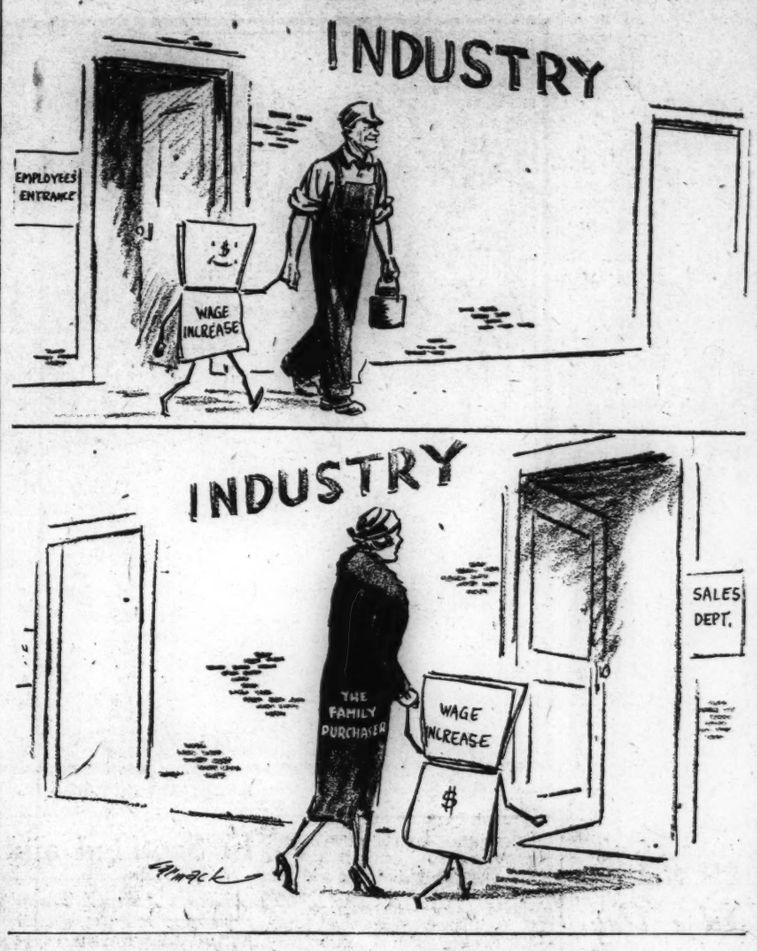
Mr. Baker, in probing the infamous traffic, uses for the most part quotations by those who believe private manufacture must be maintained. He shows how some of the best newspapers of France and other countries have passed under the control of the arms merchants. This growing control of the press and of the "patriotic" societies—to which the author devotes more than 120 pages—makes absorbing, if tragic, reading.

All the time Mr. Baker studiously avoids attacking the private manufacturers as a class or as individuals. For he realizes that they are but a system, a part of that international anarchy which the peoples of the world have not yet succeeded in shaking off. This system, Mr. Baker has no difficulty in showing, has always enjoyed the active approval and support of governments which consider the arms industry as one of their first lines of defense.

In the final resort, therefore, it is the governments and our society as it exists today which are here indicted as ultimately responsible for the evil effects of the arms traffic. The author's big guns are reserved for what he considers the major evil of the present system, namely, the formidable social and political pressure for bigger and deadlier armaments which is relentlessly exercised by powerful vested interests with a capital running into hundreds of millions of pounds, whose interest, as Lord Cecil puts it in a brief preface, "it is to promote war."

P. S.

Out Again, in Again



Turnips From Tarshish

GOLD and ivory, apes and peacocks, silver and tin and lead—and turnips from Tarshish. On a Maine island, far out in Penobscot bay, the humble turnip plays a major role in a romantic saga of a shipwreck and rescue.

This is the tale you are bound to hear at any island table where turnips are served.

The Poet, who was our host told the story in his way in answer to the invariable compliments upon the turnips, which, truth to tell, far from being roots of bitterness and sinews, are an appetizing morsel.

"A hundred years ago," the Poet said, "a great ship from Spain was driven out of its course in a great storm and struck a reef just off the island. All sorts of treasure was washed ashore along with the ship's food stores, among which was a bag of turnips—strange, exotic turnips with the top half bright green. . . . Turnips from Spain! Of course they are different from any others . . . the seed has been carried down in one family through more than a century . . . there are no others like them in America."

* * *

Turnips from Spain—hm-m-m, a poet's turnips! Better follow the story through with Alice, the sea captain's daughter, who wears the sea in every look and gesture, and knows all the stories.

The ship, it seems, was the Royal Tar hailing from Nova Scotia, bound for Boston with farm produce and a caravan aboard. That was what they called a small traveling circus a century or more ago. The vessel was driven in through the islands by the force of the gale until right outside this island she struck on the rocks. There was only time to let the animals loose and leave a way open for them to escape before passengers and crew took to the boats, all making land safely. Here on the island they were warmed and fed and cared for until they were able to go on their way again.

Next day the cargo began to come ashore. There was a seaman's chest with money in it—wealth for an island family. There were crates and crates of dressed turkeys and barrels and barrels of apples —and a bag of turnips.

The old farmer who salvaged the turnips found them of rare excellence, so excellent, in fact, that he planted a few that summer for seed. The results were so satisfactory that he raised seed from his first crop the next year in the same way. And the next year. And the next. His son planted them for seed after him, and his son's son.

That farm is still owned and operated by the same family. The same succulent roots are still grown and offered for sale. These men have preserved a tradition for the island—a turnip tradition!

It is not, then, the wallet of gold in a seaman's chest which made an island family rich, which recalls the wreck of the Royal Tar. The name of that family is forgotten. They and their legendary wealth have gone out with a century of tides.

* * *

Nor is it remembered for the great feast of turkeys pulled in from the sea by the quarryman, to be roasted in fires where the hammers and wedges of the stonecutters were forged. So far has this part of the legend retreated into the past that, "The islanders had a great feast of turkeys," disposes of it in a few words.

A hundred turkeys turning on great spits! Turkeys roasted in a forge at the edge of a vast amphitheater cut by men's hands from the heart of an island in order that cities might have steps and pillars and walls of granite—yet no one remembers a single authentic detail of the feast.

Nor is the story told of the blooded mare from the caravan, too gallant to perish, who fought the waves during the night—escaping the rocks until the coming of dawn showed her a way to make land safely. Who speaks of her today? Or of her foals who won blue ribbons on the trotting course at the north end of the island? Or of their foals to several generations? Overgrown now with spruce and birch and bayberry, the racetrack has been grass for forty years.

So it is only when turnips are eaten on island tables that the tale is told of the great storm and the old sea captain who looked through his glass at the wreck of the Royal Tar.

F. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Benton Upsets Tradition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The smoke of election battle has rolled away, but little Benton county, situated in the heart of the Willamette Valley, is still somewhat dazed. Groups of "old timers" huddle on street corners, in hotel lobbies, in barber shops. Conversations reminisce about the past; of the present there exists only mystery and wonderment, for Benton has "jumped the party."

Eighty years have elapsed since Oregon Territory was split into two new states and became part of two others. Since that time Corvallis, Benton's county seat and once capital of the State, has been a Republican stronghold. In this election Corvallis upheld tradition, but the final, belated reports from precincts in the remote sections of the county indicate that Benton county, one of the two counties on the Pacific coast which remained aboard the Hoover ship in 1932, has given the Democratic party a majority of 137.

So history has been written and there is something new under the Oregon sun.

Corvallis, Ore. D. H. B.

Public Retirement of "Big Names"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One interested in United States government cannot help but wonder at the injection of "big names" into the political picture every four years. During the campaign speakers are drafted from the ranks of business, and their remarks and active indignation during that period contrast vividly with their quiet, peaceful pursuits between times.

In many instances these "big names" are former senators, governors, candidates for high office, solid men of affairs, men with vision and experience in what should be a highly specialized field of activity. They have climbed to the top and on many occasions, as proven by their records, have been leaders of public thought, guardians of public government, molders of public welfare.

Is it not strange, then, that such men should be lost to the public eye during the all-important four years of administration, at a time when their conservative or liberal views, their doctrines and policies could be steadfastly pressed upon their colleagues to be weighed by them for their possible merits? When a fine, capable man runs for high office and is defeated, why must he feel the call to return to private life? Should any man who has commenced a public career be too proud, or too hurt, or too defeated to strive in a somewhat lesser spot, with opportunity perhaps on some other day to again carry the ball? Any good football coach will agree that the backfield carries the ball, but is useless without a good line before it. Why expect good presidential and Cabinet results without good senators and representatives? Why hope for good federal government without good local ones?

So-called human nature, attachment and dislike are allowed far too much say in the governing of those officials who are, or should be, chosen to execute the popular government. When two good men are running for office, the public is sure to benefit regardless of popular clamor for either candidate. At the same time, fear and hatred will be held to the minimum.

To bring these almost Utopian conditions about, the country should see that capable, experienced, reputable men are kept near the throne even though they cannot sit upon it. Real public officials must forget self and pelf, accept on occasion their stoning, and carry their burdens with honesty and fortitude. For such men rewards may not be tangible nor present, but theirs will be greater and more lasting when they do appear.

New York, N. Y. SYDNEY R. HUNTLEY

"Justice to Dogs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Justice to Dogs" will appeal to all dog lovers, and was most interesting. I believe there is a similar law in the State of California, making it compulsory for a driver to stop and render assistance to a dog if he should hit it with his car. Thank you for all your interesting editorials.

Hollywood, Calif. (MISS) MABEL E. GORDON

"November Nocturne"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just a note of thanks to the Monitor for Harriet Smith Hawley's article, "November Nocturne." How often at home have Mother, Dad and I had "fruit of the fields to munch as we take up the evening's adventure with books." Hidden in deep armchairs, clustered around a blazing fireplace, we passed many delightful evenings. Often now, while plugging away at a particularly dull assignment, I wish I were home again to enjoy such evenings. And then I remember that Christmas vacation does come—eventually.

New Haven, Conn. WILLIAM F. SPANTON

The Wide Horizon

Peace and Prosperity—Which First?

DIARY OF AN OBSERVER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

WHETHER the good political relations of peoples depend on their good economic relations or vice-versa, is a conundrum which resembles the famous riddle: Which came first, the hen or the egg? It is apparent that if nations are politically at loggerheads the fact can hardly be expected to stimulate trade; while if they are hampering their commerce with each other, they will scarcely entertain the most friendly feelings.

It is not exactly true to pretend that the League, in the last Assembly, suddenly became conscious of the economic situation. For years it has been insisting on the importance of the economic factor. The financial and economic sections of the Geneva institution have put forward many sound recommendations. Unhappily, most of them fell into the void. Everybody knew that the barriers between countries were being raised higher and higher. Everybody knew that such a policy was disastrous. Yet everybody at home practiced protection, which is only another word for autarchy. At least the difference is one of degree; protection is intended to make each country more independent of foreign importations, while autarchy is intended to shut them out altogether.

All that has been done of recent years has intensified the movements toward autarchy. Quotas, currency restrictions, taxes on travel, high tariffs, and other devices, have been employed to exclude foreign goods. Even "sanctions," applied to Italy, increased the pace toward autarchy, not only in Italy but in Germany and elsewhere. International trade was in some cases actually put on a basis of barter. The ideal of complete self-containedness could not be reached, but it was in fact set up as an ideal.

* * *

Now this deplorable tendency not only led to industrial stagnation, but vastly increased the tension between countries which were obviously preparing for a possible "siege," that is to say for war. The League looked on reprovingly, but its warnings were unheeded.

The collapse of the gold bloc, however, gave rise to fresh hopes. One of the reasons for the imposition of restrictions was the supposed need of maintaining gold currencies. As soon as the gold standard was abandoned, some of the restrictions became useless. It so happened that the meeting of the Assembly coincided with the "realignment" of the French, Swiss, Dutch, and other moneys; and the opportunity was not lost of pressing home economic truths which are known to all but practiced by none.

Perhaps Mr. S. M. Bruce of Australia put the case better than anybody. "Nations suffering from great economic difficulties, and faced with social unrest and unemployment, have been led," he said, "to adopt various methods designed to improve their position. They have established exchange controls, increased tariff barriers, quotas and various other restrictive measures; unhappily, those measures have not solved the problems even for the countries adopting them. They have led to still further unemployment, and they have intensified the general unrest that existed. In some countries faced with that position, great production of armaments has been undertaken in order to find employment for the people and to overcome the economic difficulties facing the nations. But these armament programs, however legitimately they may have been undertaken, lead to fear and apprehension in other countries. They stimulate production of armaments in those other countries and the result is a race in armament production and military preparedness."

* * *

It is indeed high time to break this "vicious circle" so well explained by the Australian delegate. If there were now a general resolve for countries to avail themselves of the new conditions provided by the collapse of the gold fetish, and to cease their economic warfare, designed to establish impossible autarchies, there can be no doubt that prosperity would soon return. But although prosperity would certainly bring greater political confidence—that is to say, an assurance of peace—it is equally true to declare that greater political confidence is a condition of commercial exchanges and the resultant prosperity. Peace and prosperity go hand in hand. They are links in the same chain. It is wrong to lay all the stress on political circumstances, forgetting economics; but it is likewise wrong to lay all the stress on economic circumstances, forgetting politics. They are dependent on each other.

Are the nations at last prepared to cooperate in the restoration of trade, and in the restoration of good fellowship? The Belgian Prime Minister, Van Zeeland, well said: "You all realize what a feeling of appeasement and relief would spread through the world if the nations again knew comfort and prosperity; if the peoples were content with their lot; if their minds no longer dwelt upon the danger points by which they are at present, and have been all too long, unfortunately obsessed."

Peace is necessary for prosperity; but prosperity is necessary for peace. Economics is a phase of the world problem of which politics is another.

Mirror of World Opinion

To Find Out

WHICH way will President Roosevelt go—Right or Left? What will John L. Lewis do about that new Labor party?

The first answer that occurs is, Poll them. Millions of postcards were used to find out what the American people were going to do to Mr. Roosevelt. Now drop the President a postcard and ask him what he intends to do to the American people. Straw-vote takers stopped people on the sidewalk and asked how they felt about a Labor party. Now let all these inquirers corral Mr. Lewis on the street corner and ask him about the Labor party.

Thereupon we can take Mr. Roosevelt's postcard and Mr. Lewis's remarks and duly weight them for size of income, adjust them for geographical shift, correct them for color of the eyes, and know where we stand—maybe.—*New York Times.*